

30.0  
721

The  
National

# Wool Grower

Volume XLVII    JUNE 1957    Number 6

DUE IN STATION  
LIBRARY  
*Outfitter*  
JUN 19 1957

AGRICULTURE  
EXPERIMENT STATION  
LIBRARY

JUN 12 1957

PURDUE UNIVERSITY



Stud Show of the Nation - - Stud Show of the Nation - -



Your livestock is like money in the bank because you can turn it into cash assets at practically any time.

Naturally, the better the quality of your livestock, the more money you'll get for it. We can pay you more because both the retailer and the consumer are willing to pay more for the better grades of meat.

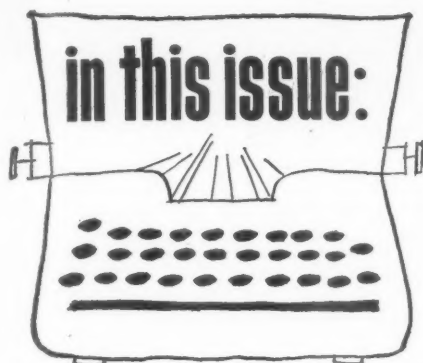
That's simple economics, of course. But it does lead to the conclusion that by scientific breeding and feeding of your livestock, you can more profitably meet the demands of the market for well-finished cattle, hogs and lambs . . . in

the weights and grades most wanted today. It costs no more to feed these better animals than to feed the less desirable grades.

And whenever you want to sell, you'll like doing business with Armour people. Throughout the country, friendly helpful Armour buyers are ready with spot cash for your livestock, whether market receipts are heavy or light. Armour buys in competition with 4,000 other meat packers throughout the country—healthy competition that assures you of getting prices based on what the public is willing to pay for meat and meat by-products.

## ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices: Chicago 9, Illinois



#### SPECIAL LAMB MARKETING SECTION:

Varied opinions exist regarding the question: How should I market my lambs? Yet the question is vital to each sheepman's operation and remains so over the years. In this issue, beginning on page 20, you will find a number of opinions regarding the marketing of livestock. This Month's Quiz is also devoted to opinions regarding the marketing of lambs.

#### ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA:

In far-off Northern Australia there is a nearly isolated area of 125,000 square miles called the West Kimberleys. In this land of extremes, thousands of

sheep spend the year, with history's earliest men—the aborigines—as their overseers. You'll find reading the story of the Noonkanbah station with its 'wets' and 'drys' an exciting experience. Turn to page 10.

#### CALIFORNIA RAM SALE:

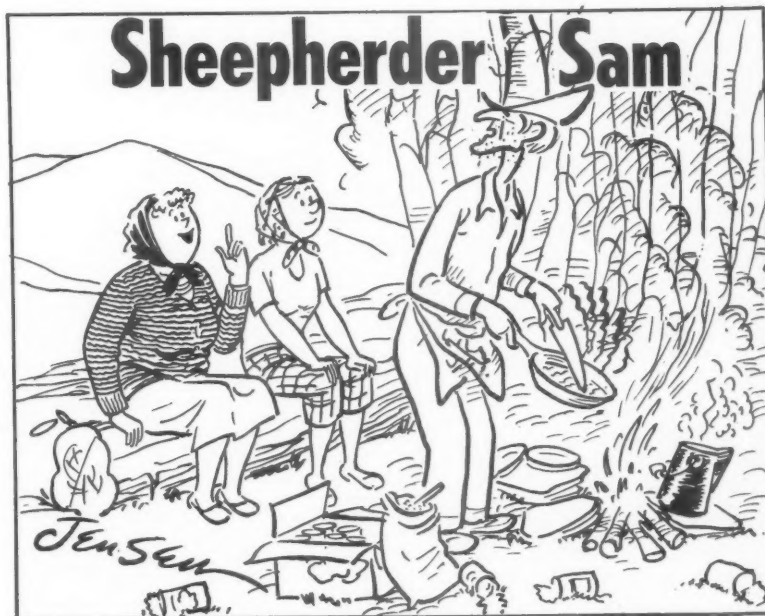
A very 'hot' ram sale was held in Sacramento at the turn of the month. Many high breed averages were set at the annual California Ram Sale. Read the results of this early-season sale in this issue, page 18.

#### SHEEP DISEASE-SOREMOUTH

This month's disease article deals with soremouth and can be found on page 33. Soremouth is a highly contagious disease of sheep and goats and may occur in the spring and summer wherever sheep and goats are raised.

#### SAVING THE NEWBORN LAMB:

Many sheepmen are now using infrared light brooders to help their newborn lambs dry out more quickly and fight off many potential diseases. There are several types of brooders, all effective. See page 24.



"All right, we'll stay for dinner, but promise—no fuss."

## ATTENTION

## Breeders of Purebred Rams

## READ THIS



Do you have some rams you want to sell?

You have? Then why not get the full benefit from your ram offerings? Let a vast buying audience know about them. As a breeder, you know that the more buyers informed of your offerings, the better the demand—with following higher prices.

By advertising in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine you can reach an important sheepman audience of near 10,000 readers.

These sheepmen readers buy numerous rams each year. With the 1956 wool incentive payments to be made shortly, they will have available funds to increase their herd numbers. As you know, the purpose of the Wool Act, under which incentive payments are made, is to bring about increased production.



No matter where your operation is located or what type of ram you breed, there are potential buyers for your offerings among the readers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER — read monthly in 43 states and 15 foreign countries. Inform these ram buyers of the quality of your offerings by advertising in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER — "The Voice of the Sheep Industry."

Advertising rates and other information may be obtained by writing the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. If you wish, we'll help you in preparing an eye-catching advertisement—one that will SELL what you have to SELL.





## SUFFOLKS

ARE BETTER BECAUSE:

- Suffolk Rams are excellent for cross breeding.
- Suffolk Lambs grow rapidly — have more weight at market time.
- Suffolk Lambs have an excellent carcass.

For Information Write:

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY  
C. W. Hodgson, Secretary  
MOSCOW, IDAHO



## MEAT PRODUCTION DOWN

For the first three months of 1957, meat production by commercial slaughter plants in this country totaled 6,558 million pounds, 5 percent less than for the same three months of 1956, according to current Crop Reporting Board figures. Compared with the January-March period of last year, beef production was up 2 percent, veal was up 3 percent, pork production was down 14 percent and mutton and lamb was down 7 percent.

## NEW MEXICO WOOL SCHOOLS

Two wool schools will be held at New Mexico A&M College in July and August, Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at the college recently announced.

The first school is scheduled for July 8, 9 and 10. It will deal primarily with the fundamentals of the sheep and wool industry. This school is recommended for those who have not had any previous A&M courses. The second school on August 12, 13 and 14 will feature advanced courses in grading, marketing, breeding and management.

## KANGAROOS BECOME A PEST

Three graziers' associations in Australia have asked for the abolition of permits to hunt kangaroos. They have also asked for higher payment of royalties on kangaroo skins. The sharp increase in kangaroo numbers prompted these two moves. In some areas kangaroos are as thick as sheep and do extensive damage to netting fences.

## RUSSIAN WOOLS LOOK GOOD

Four specimens of excellent quality wool from Soviet Russia created considerable interest at the recent Agricultural Show at Crookwell, N.S.W., Australia. The wool gave ample proof that the Soviet—one of Australia's former leading wool buying customers—

is capable of producing high-class wool for her own purposes, according to the Australian press.

The Russian wool was low yielding compared to the Australian clip. It contained a lot of dust and grease and a long tip, resulting in abnormal loss in the scouring process.

## COLUMBIA MEETING SET

The 1957 annual meeting of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America will be held at the Methodist Camp Grounds in Rollins, Montana on June 24 and 25. This announcement was made by Marcus Vetter, president of the group.

A meeting of the directors of the Columbia Association will be held following the business meeting.

## COFFIN SHEEP CO. QUILTS

One of the oldest sheep outfits in the Northwest, the Coffin Sheep Company of Yakima, Washington, held a complete dispersal sale in early May. The sale included purebred Suffolk, Corriedale and Hampshire ewes, as well as crossbreds.

## SHEEP INTO MONTANA

The Montana Livestock Sanitary Board requires that a permit be obtained from the State Veterinarian of Montana to import sheep from states in which bluetongue is known to exist, namely: Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, and Utah.

State Veterinarian J. W. Safford announces the conditions under which sheep will be permitted to enter Montana from states in which bluetongue is known to exist are:

1. The sheep shall originate from a flock that is free from bluetongue.
2. The sheep must be vaccinated against bluetongue at least 30 days before entering Montana.
3. The sheep must be dipped in either benzene hexachloride or lindane within 7 days before entering Montana.

## BURNING? NOT WITH WOOL

Wool fabrics offer little risk in burning accidents. This conclusion is reached from a report recently published by a committee appointed by the British Standards Institution to inquire into the flammability of apparel fabrics. The committee's studies showed that wool fabrics are among those least frequently concerned in burning accidents.

"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

*Pendleton*

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S  
SPORTSWEAR

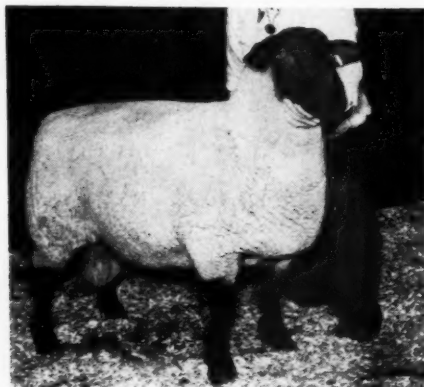
LOUNGING ROBES

BED BLANKETS

RANCHWEAR

**Pendleton Woolen Mills**

Portland 4, Oregon



A single from the first place pen of Suffolk ram lambs at the 1956 Chicago International Livestock Show.

Rams such as this will make up our entries for the 1957 National Ram Sale.

**M. W. BECKER**

Route 1

Rupert, Idaho



## NEW BREED OF SHEEP

Australia's new sheep breed, the "Zenith," is becoming increasingly popular, according to the International Wool Secretariat correspondent in Melbourne. Orders for stock from the Zenith stud in the Riverina have been booked to capacity for the season. The breed is a superior type of comeback Merino-Lincoln.

Its popularity is reportedly due to its value as a dual purpose sheep. It also breeds very true to type.

## U. S. EXPORTS OF MOHAIR

U. S. exports of mohair have increased from 6.1 million pounds in 1955 to 11.8 million in 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. About 85 percent of the mohair went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. For the first two months of 1957, U. S. exports of mohair to the UK were about 1.2 million pounds higher than for the same period of 1956.

## WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS UP

World sheep numbers continued to increase slightly during 1956. The total, estimated at the beginning of 1957 as 919 million head, is 2 percent greater than a year earlier, 29 percent above the 1946-50 average, and 23 percent above prewar 1936-40.

The upward trend during the postwar period has been due to relatively favorable wool prices and returns from sheep. Grazing conditions in the important sheep-producing countries have favored increased production.

North America is the only important production area where a decline in sheep numbers occurred during 1956.

## MANUFACTURERS PRESIDENT

John P. Stevens, Jr., chairman of the J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc., was elected president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at its 92nd annual meeting in New York, May

7-10. Glen F. Brown was reelected secretary-treasurer.

A feature of the convention was the presentation by Executive Vice President Edwin Wilkinson of the present position of the wool textile industry. To illustrate his talk a brochure entitled, "Danger Ahead," was distributed.

It covers the 50 percent contraction of the wool textile industry since the end of World War II and the request that the Government "in the national interest, adopt measures that assure fair competition for American-made wool textiles in the American market."



**COVERS ENTIRE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM...  
KILLS MORE INTERNAL PARASITES**

**Use Dr. Rogers' Special Formula DRENCH**

Research shows many drenches are only partially effective against intestinal worms. The way a drench is made makes the difference. The formulation of Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH enables it to cover infected digestive organs of sheep in sufficient quantity to kill more stomach and intestinal parasites. Accurate scientific tests have proved the superiority of Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH. It's still the most economical drench when measured by results.



**TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE CO. (BOX 4186) FORT WORTH**

ENTRY BLANK

## *Fifth Annual National Wool Show*

to be held in the

**Coliseum, Ogden, Utah — August 13, 14, 15, 1957**

I desire to enter ..... fleeces of wool shorn in 1957 in the Fifth Annual National Wool Show. Please send me instructions on shipping and labeling. (No entry fee required.)

Name .....

Address .....

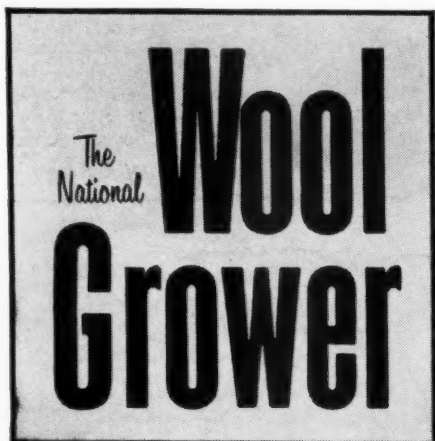
Mail this blank to: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

— Rules and Premium List Furnished on Request —

## about our cover



Typical of many mountain summer range scenes at this time of year (especially this year, with all the much-needed moisture) is our Union Pacific Railroad photograph on this month's cover. The photo was taken in Montana.



EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

**June, 1957**

Volume XLVII - Number 6

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

*Official publication of the National Wool Growers Association*

## CONTENTS

### FEATURED

NWGA Efforts in Washington, D. C.	7
National Live Stock and Meat Board Clinic	9
Aborigines Work Australian Sheep Ranch	10
Shepherd Importation Program Begins	13
A Special Lamb Marketing Section	20
Care for the Newborn Lamb	24
Wool Bureau Operations	30

### WOOL

Manufacturers Say Imports Threaten Security	8
Consumption of World Wools Moves Higher	8
Eisenhower Sets Woolen Fabric Tariff Quota	8
May Wool Market	16
Wool's Use in Passenger Cars Decreases	34

### LAMB

May Lamb Market	28
Lamb Dish of the Month	29
Meat Board Cooking School	34

### MISCELLANEOUS

Tax Group Endorses Income "Averaging"	15
E. S. Mayer Elected Chairman of Wool Bureau's Board	15
California Ram Sale Averages Move Higher	18
Rambouillets Sale Set for San Angelo in June	18
The Deferred Grazing Program	32
California Feeding Test Results	40

### DISEASES

Scrapie Eradication Program Announced	13
Sheep Disease Information—Sore Mouth	33
Scabies Outbreak Noted in Wyoming	38

### REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Cutting Chute	2
Research News	5
From State Presidents	14
This Month's Quiz	25
The Auxiliaries	29
Sheepmen's Calendar	32
Around the Range Country	35

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### President

Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah

### Honorary Presidents

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho  
G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado  
Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana  
W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon  
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas  
J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

### Vice Presidents

Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming  
Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado  
Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas  
David Little, Emmett, Idaho  
W. Hugh Baber, Chico, California

### Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

### Executive Committee

M. P. Espil, Jr., Litchfield Park, Arizona  
Dominic Eyherabide, Bakersfield, California  
Chester Price, Montrose, Colorado  
Andrew D. Little, Howe, Idaho  
Gerald Hughes, Stanford, Montana  
Stanley Ellison, Tuscarora, Nevada  
Julian Arrien, Vale, Oregon  
Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, South Dakota  
R. W. Hodge, Del Rio, Texas  
J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah  
George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington  
Howard Flitner, Greybull, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

**Arizona Wool Growers Association**  
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix  
Robert W. Lockett, President  
H. B. Embach, Secretary

**California Wool Growers Association**  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
Dominic Eyherabide, President  
W. P. Wing, Secretary

**Colorado Wool Growers Association**  
Drovers' Bldg., 1408 East 47th Ave., Denver  
Chester Price, President  
Robert Field, Secretary

**Idaho Wool Growers Association**  
P. O. Box 2598, Boise  
Andrew D. Little, President  
M. C. Claar, Secretary

**Montana Wool Growers Association**  
Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena  
Gerald Hughes, President  
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

**Nevada Wool Growers Association**  
P. O. Box 1429, Reno  
Tony Smith, President  
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

**Oregon Wool Growers Association**  
Fossil  
Julian Arrien, President  
J. P. Steiwer, Secretary

**Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association**  
San Angelo  
T. A. Kincaid, Jr., President  
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

**Utah Wool Growers Association**  
855 South 4th West, Salt Lake City  
J. R. Broadbent, President  
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

**Washington Wool Growers Association**  
East Cherry Lane, Ellensburg  
George K. Hislop, President  
Phillip B. Kern, Secretary

**Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association**  
Bell Fourche  
Henry Wahlfeldt, President  
John H. Widdoss, Secretary

**Wyoming Wool Growers Association**  
McKinley  
Howard Flitner, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary



# Research News

Big seeds in some grass species, especially sand bluestem, germinate more quickly and get established under more difficult conditions than small seeds, according to USDA researchers. This is why agronomists are wishing they had big-seeded strains of the native range grasses on the semiarid western plains where millions of acres are impaired by several years' drought.

Environment makes some difference in ability of seedlings to produce large seeds, but researchers found size at least partly heritable. Selection and breeding of large-seeded strains of range grasses appear worthwhile.

Supplying lambs with concentrates while they are nursing helps to develop them as future breeding animals or fatten them for market, explains Texas Extension Animal Husbandman J. A. Gray. He suggests the practice is most suitable when pastures are poor and ewes are thin. It is least useful when pastures are outstandingly good. The Texas Experiment Station points out that creep-feeding may have special application in making up the difference between the weights of twin and single lambs.

A good way to prevent foot rot in livestock is to mix ordinary barn lime with five percent copper sulfate and place this mixture in doors or alleys so animals will be forced to walk through it as they enter and leave the barn. It is also suggested that this preparation be sprinkled around watering tanks and feed troughs. At the first actual sign of foot rot, however, the local veterinarian should be called.

Measures to protect animals and foods against contamination by radioactive materials were discussed by more than 600 U. S. veterinarians at USDA-sponsored radiological defense courses in eight cities recently. Veterinarians also learned how irradiated foods can be decontaminated.

Procedures and equipment for eradicating screw-worms are being evaluated on a 2,000-square-mile area in Florida. In this work, the same basic techniques are being used that successfully erad-

icated screw-worms from the 170-square-mile island of Curacao back in 1954; that is, by the use of sterile male screw-worm flies.

Weight-watchers and calorie-counters can take new hope. Even more meat in their diets may soon be the order of the day. Research now under way indicates that meat, as Americans eat it today, has less fat, fewer calories and more protein than it has been getting credit for. This information was given at a meeting of the Council on Research of the American Meat Institute on March 22 this year.

Blue tongue is reported to have killed 40,000 sheep in Portugal last year. In an effort to combat the disease, a full-scale vaccination program has been initiated there.

Sheep fed salt in their ration grew faster and improved in general health compared to those receiving no supplemental salt, according to Dr. Rufus F. Cox of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Cox referred to tests made in France. "Studies have shown that sheep, as well as cattle, may be successfully self-fed protein-salt mixtures to control feed consumption," he said.

New methods for controlling mycotic dermatitis—lumpy wool—of sheep may result from investigations now being conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia. New methods of lumpy wool control will not involve dipping of sheep in copper sulfate, which has a bad effect on the dyeing properties of wool, C.S.I.R.O. officials stated.

An improved orchardgrass named Latar has recently been released by the Washington and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is a late-maturing hay-type grass that blooms and matures about 10 days later than commercially available varieties. It has very abundant broad leaves of light green color. Officials say that certified Latar seed will be available in the fall of 1958.

## REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly

More—Earlier Lambs

Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for  
Bulletin No. 7

### VIOLIN

MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures  
"stiff lamb disease"

## Time-Tested Quality



We are consigning to the  
National Ram Sale—

- Rambouillets
- Columbias

### WYNN S. HANSEN

COLLINGTON, UTAH

FOR SALE  
A Limited Number of  
Border Collie  
Sheep Dogs



- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Wonderful Pets for Children
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- ★ \$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

PETERSON'S STOCK FARM  
Kerrville, Texas

Name .....  
Address .....  
City & State .....  
Sex..... M.O. Enclosed.....  
Send C.O.D. ....





Courtesy of Cooper Union Museum Library

## Planting took a big step forward

FARMING'S come a long way since the day this Rube Goldberg gadget sank a hole and planted a seed with every step the farmer took.

But one situation that hasn't changed a bit is the farmer's need for a cash reserve for emergencies and a secure future.

That's why today, successful farmers are buying Series "E" U.S. Savings Bonds. Or if you prefer your interest through the mail twice a year, ask about U.S. Series "H" Bonds at your bank.

Easily converted into cash, Savings Bonds are actually *safer* than cash. They're registered in your name and can be replaced if lost, burned or stolen. They're as good as gold!

When you buy U.S. Savings Bonds, you invest in your own and your country's future.

*For the big things in your life, be ready with*

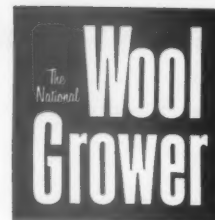
**U.S. Savings Bonds**

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



## Scoreboard Shows Some Action For, Some Against, Some Still Undecided



**EXECUTIVE** Secretary Marsh returned to the Salt Lake office on May 24 after three weeks in Washington. He reports:

### Wool Pilot Processing Plant

The House Appropriations Committee reported out the Agriculture Appropriations Bill with no funds authorized for any new research projects of the Agricultural Research Service. That means that there was no authorization for the appropriation in the budget of a proposal of the Department of Agriculture for the construction of a wool pilot processing plant and for additional wool and mohair research at Albany, California. The House passed a bill with these cuts and, as you have read in the papers, made some additional reductions.

The economy move is apparently in earnest, and one which I am sure we commend even though we would hope that cuts could be made in fields less important than agricultural research.

We talked with several of the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee in regard to the possibility of restoring this appropriation in the Agriculture Appropriations Bill as it passes the Senate. They have promised to see what they can do. Senator Young of North Dakota feels there is a possibility that, if the funds cannot be restored, some of the money allotted to the ARS may be earmarked for this particular project. The House Committee also suggested that some of the new worth-while projects that have been proposed, which would include this one for the wool pilot plant, be undertaken with funds allotted to the ARS in this bill, through discontinuance of "less productive work now being performed."

The Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations is expected to mark up this bill in about ten days. Western Senators on this subcommittee include: Hayden (Arizona), Young (North Dakota), Mundt (South Dakota) and Dworshak (Idaho). I found the Senate Subcommittee most friendly and sympathetic to this research project when I testified before them a few days ago. However, some rumors are circulating that the Senate is not going to restore any cuts made by the House.

### Labeling Legislation

From conferences I had with Con-

gressman Smith of Mississippi and others, it appears that labeling legislation which the Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is expected to report out shortly, will be favorable to us. In other words, it looks like the Committee will recommend legislation requiring labeling of all textile fiber products but which, in line with our testimony at the hearings, will leave the Wool Products Labeling Act intact.

The manufacturers of synthetics, it is interesting to note, have put strong testimony into the record favoring the labeling of all fabrics or garments to show whether or not they are made of new, reworked or reused fibers.

### Carpet Wools

The Carpet Wool Institute has been getting furniture stores all over the country to write to their Congressmen asking that they work for passage of H. R. 2151. This is almost identical to the bill in the last session to permit wools not finer than 46's (with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's) and the

### EARLIER EXECUTIVE MEETING

Due to pressing industry problems, President Don Clyde has asked the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to meet in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17 and 18. This meeting will take the place of that previously scheduled for August 16 and 17 in Ogden.

named wools to come in duty-free when used for carpet purposes. At present duty-free entry for carpet purposes is limited to wools not finer than 40's and the named wools.

We have furnished some of the Congressmen with a memorandum outlining the reasons for our opposition to this bill.

### OTC

The House Ways and Means Committee has set no hearings yet on the bill to authorize the United States to join the Organization for Trade Cooperation. No hearings will be held during May, as the Committee schedule is now full for this month. Some rumors have circulated that there is so much opposition to the bill that the Committee will not bring it up for hearings during

this session. We hope these rumors prove to be true.

### Meat Promotion Legislation

The House Committee on Agriculture on May 3 approved the meat promotion bill. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has also held hearings on a similar bill, but has not taken any action yet. This legislation would permit deductions of not to exceed 10 cents per head on cattle and calves and 5 cents per head for sheep and lambs or for swine by marketing agencies on posted markets when requested by producer-organizations. Provision for refunds if requested by the producer is also included in the bill.

### The Vanishing Stockpile

The Commodity Credit Corporation's wool inventory, which amounted to 150 million pounds in the summer of 1955, is now rapidly disappearing. It was down to 23,687,000 pounds on May 23. In addition to sales under the competitive bid program, increasing amounts have been moving at schedule prices. Such sales amounted to 10,574,000 pounds between April 29 and May 23.

The reduction of the stockpile has also been further augmented by the consummation of two barter deals with Turkey which have been under negotiation since 1955. Most of the three million pounds under the first trade have been selected and removed from the stockpile, and selection of over seven of the ten million pounds to be taken under the second barter trade has been made.

Considerable credit is due Senator Frank Barrett of Wyoming for the successful conclusion of these two trades with Turkey. His efforts in this connection have been untiring and continuous.

Wool growers now can look forward with some certainty that the CCC wool inventory will be out of the way within the next few months. The disposal of these wools, it is generally conceded, has been handled very efficiently, but stockpiles never have a good influence on the free market.

At present there is no indication of any change in the CCC's selling program and Frank C. Daniels, CCC vice president and general sales manager, recently stated that no policy changes would be made without first consulting the wool industry.

## NAWM Says Imports Threaten Security

THE Office of Defense Mobilization has set June 3 to hear the petition of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for an investigation of what they "consider to be the threat to national security presented by wool textile imports."

Under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act, the Director of the ODM is required to notify the President if he "has reason to believe that any article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security." If the President agrees there is reason for such a belief, he must require that an investigation be made to determine the facts. If the investigation shows that the national security is being threatened by excessive imports of a strategic commodity, the President "shall take such action as he deems necessary to adjust the imports . . . to a level that will not threaten to impair the national security."

Holding that the wool textile industry is essential to national security, the manufacturers' statement questioned whether, with its 50 percent contraction since World War II, the industry could meet mobilization requirements in a national emergency.

Under the headline, "No Reciprocity in Ruin," the Continental Mills, Inc. of Philadelphia, over the signature of its President, Rinaldo A. Lukens, covered the textile situation most effectively in a full-page advertisement in the Daily News Record of May 21.

The advertisement asserts that, during the last decade, imports of woven wool cloth from low wage-paying countries, mostly Japan, Great Britain, Italy and France increased 735 percent. In 1956 an all-time high of 34,808,000 square yards was reached.

All this happened, the advertisement points out, while the United States wool textile industry declined more than 50 percent for a number of reasons—inroads made by synthetics, elimination of unprofitable units and foreign competition.

"This contraction must be viewed with alarm if only from the standpoint of our industry's vital role in defense. . . ."

"There is nothing reciprocal in this ruination of an American industry; there is no sense in the impoverishment of American craftsmen. No concept of international obligation or eleemosy-

nary urge to resuscitate the world warrants the imperilling of our national interests and lowering of the American standard of living. Nothing can justify the sacrifice of an old established but vulnerable industry by facilitating increased imports or providing technical advisers to alien competitors or in setting up competitive installations abroad at U. S. Government expense."

### CHANGING TARIFF PICTURE?

A recent ten-state western regional conference of the Republican Party in Salt Lake City, by resolution, urged the Administration to let the Trade Agreements Act expire in June, 1958 and to let "Congress resume its Constitutional responsibility of regulating foreign trade and the national economy, through its agent the Tariff Commission."

One of the major reasons for this action is the plight of the mining industry, particularly the lead and zinc producers. This group recently asked the President to consider again their request for relief through a tariff increase or import controls on foreign lead and zinc, and press reports of May 25 indicate that the Administration has agreed to go along with this program.

## Consumption of World Wools Moves Higher

WORLD wool consumption during the first quarter of this year reached one of the highest totals ever recorded, showing an increase of 3 percent on the previous quarter and of 5 percent on the first quarter of last year, states the Commonwealth Economic Committee in May 20 International Wool Secretariat News Service.

Compared with the first quarter of 1956, all the major consuming countries used more wool, apart from the U. S. A., where there was a 7 percent decline. Particularly large increases were, however, reported from Japan and Italy, where consumption was higher by 34 percent and 17 percent respectively compared with a year earlier.

In the United Kingdom, the advance was 5 percent on a year ago, in France 9 percent and in West Germany 7 percent.

Aggregate wool consumption last quarter by 11 chief manufacturing countries totaled 501 million pounds (clean), compared with 488 million pounds in the previous quarter and 475 million pounds in the January-March quarter of last year.

## Eisenhower Sets Woolen Fabric Tariff Quota

SENATOR Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) telephoned the following good news to Executive Secretary Marsh on May 24, 1957:

"Today the White House is issuing a release making public the President's decision on the 1957 tariff quota of woolen and worsted fabrics. The 1957 tariff quota within which the reduced rates of duty will apply in accordance with the terms of the so-called Geneva Reservation is being established at 14 million pounds or about five percent of the annual average domestic production in the three-year period of 1954-1956 inclusive. The ad valorem rates on imports during 1957 in excess of 14 million pounds will be raised to 45 percent from 20 or 25 percent. This ad valorem rate will be in addition to the specific duty on the affected wool fabrics of 30 and 37½ cents per pound.

"The Executive Branch gave the most careful consideration to the possibility of breaking down the tariff quota in the fabric category. However, after a study of the record of the negotiations and from interdepartmental findings both in this and the preceding administration it seemed clear that such a breakdown would be inconsistent with the intent of the Geneva Reservation."

This action is in line with the request made by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Even though the five percent will not apply on a grade-by-grade basis, which would have made the protection stronger, it is good news to know that the President has held firm on the five percent in spite of heavy pressure to raise the "trigger" point and let more imports in before the duty would be increased.





Carl F. Neumann, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, discusses lamb carcasses with animal husbandry students at undergraduate clinic in Ogden, Utah.

## Animal Husbandry students receive first hand experience at three-day

# National Live Stock and Meat Board Clinic

**A**NIMAL husbandry students from five agricultural colleges and universities in Utah, Arizona, Wyoming and Montana, obtained three days of first hand experience in the stockyards and in packing house coolers at Ogden, Utah, April 25-27. The clinic was sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in cooperation with livestock and meat interests of the area.

Colleges represented at the three-day clinic were Utah State University, University of Arizona, University of Wyoming, Brigham Young University and Montana State College.

In addition to evaluating live beef cattle and hogs, grading beef, pork, and lamb carcasses, and comparing meat on the hoof with meat on the rail, the 61 students and faculty members heard facts and figures about the different branches of the livestock and meat industry and information on what their own prospects are for employment when they graduate.

Carl F. Neumann, Chicago, general manager of the Meat Board, presided at the speaking sessions and moderated the panel discussion on employment opportunities for the animal husbandry graduate in the livestock and meat industry.

Speakers and their subjects were Stanley S. Moore, head, Provisions Department, Swift and Company, Ogden, "Latest Developments in the Processing of Meat and Meat Products"; Richard J. Nolan, Chicago, assistant director, Industry Relations Department, Meat Board, "The Livestock and Meat Indus-

try in Relation to the Nation's Economy"; Cecil Hellbusch, Denver, Public Relations Branch, Safeway Stores, "Today's Meat Merchandising Opportunities"; Charles Jennings, vice president, Denver Union Stock Yards, "Marketing the Nation's Livestock"; and John C. Pierce, Washington, D. C., Livestock Division, United States Department of Agriculture, "A Challenging Field For the College Graduate."

Mr. Nolan keynoted the clinic by pointing to the gigantic scope of the livestock and meat industry in the United States.

"Think of the men who grow and feed our meat animals on the 5½ million farms and ranches and send them to market, of the thousands of livestock marketing agencies that convert the flow of livestock into cash, of the 4,000 meat packers and 14,000 other slaughterers who process this livestock into meat products," he said. "The stockmen raised, the markets sold, and the packers processed 28 billion pounds of meat last year—the greatest amount of meat ever produced in this country. This tremendous volume is then channeled into the retail outlets of 350,000 retail stores and 500,000 public eating places and institutions. All this in order to supply the 170 million consumers in this nation with meat every day."

Nolan stated that in spite of short-term hazards and risks, the future of the livestock industry looks bright.

"The population of the United States is growing at the spectacular rate of

three million people a year," he said. "More babies are being born and people are living longer. And the trend has been toward ever-increasing consumption of meat."

Members of the official evaluation committee working with the students both in the yards and in the coolers were Professor E. A. Kline, Iowa State College; R. G. Florida, King Wickwire, W. G. Schroer and S. S. Moore, Swift and Company, Ogden; Garth Peck, Peck Bros. Livestock Commission Co., Ogden; J. E. Manning, Ogden Livestock Auction Company; Eldis Barker, Producers Livestock Marketing Assn.; and J. C. Pierce, USDA.

The educational project at Ogden completed the Board's series of three undergraduate clinics this spring. Clinics were held earlier at Nashville, Tennessee, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Similar clinics in previous years have been conducted by the Board at Omaha and Chicago.

The Utah State University (Logan) had the largest number at the Ogden Clinic with a delegation of 32. Faculty members who participated in the clinic included James A. Bennett, Doyle J. Matthews, Lynn H. Davis, Hyrum Steffen, Milton A. Madsen, and George Henderson, Utah State; Carroll O. Schoonover, University of Wyoming; Robert Dynes, Montana State College; Lawrence Morris and R. Phil Shumway, Brigham Young University; Al Lane and Carl Roubicek, University of Arizona.



# Aborigines work Australian sheep ranch

By GEORGE FARWELL



Manager Duncan Beaton and his aborigine riding companion know that clumps of pandanus palms are a sure sign of water. Beneath the paperbark trees nearby a clear spring bubbles to the surface providing good water for sheep grazing far out from the Fitzroy River.

## "RIVER PASSED HERE SIX LAST NIGHT. NOW RUNNING 15 FEET DEEP"

TO anyone not familiar with the climate of Northern Australia such a telegram might appear cryptic. Rivers are usually regarded as permanent features of the landscape, not given to shifting camp. But in this tropical region there are sometimes no rivers at all. In the Dry Season, which lasts some eight months of the year, they are reduced to dry and sandy beds, even though such beds—as in the case of the Fitzroy—may be several hundred yards wide.

When the Fitzroy comes down in flood each year, after the monsoonal winds of summer bring heavy rains from the Indian Ocean, you realize just how much power water can have.

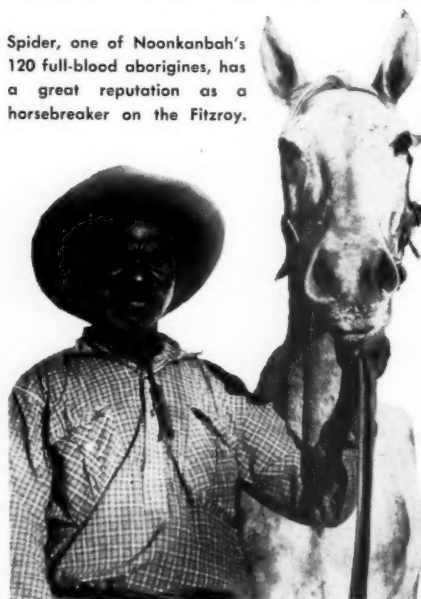
Flowing more than 300 miles through the West Kimberleys, it supports a number of large sheep stations which could not weather the "Dry" without that annual flood. Rains carried down its tributaries from the King Leopold Ranges and other mountainous areas replenish the permanent waterholes each year, allowing sheep to graze along its fertile river frontages.

But the river can be a treacherous force, too. Hence the note of warning in the telegram sent from up-river to the manager of Noonkanbah station, some 200 miles away. The exact terms of it may vary from one year to another, but at the start of each annual "Wet" that signal is dispatched through

the Flying Doctor's radio telegram service—the only means of communication in this huge area.

The swiftly flooding Fitzroy represents only one of many problems connected with raising sheep in the remote north of Western Australia. The Kimberleys, comprising 125,000 square miles of fertile but often rough and inaccessible country, are more usually associated with cattle than sheep.

Spider, one of Noonkanbah's 120 full-blood aborigines, has a great reputation as a horsebreaker on the Fitzroy.



Certainly most of the 80 properties do concentrate on growing beef, much of it exported to Britain. But in the West Kimberleys, which is better land and more developed, sheep have been carried since the early days of settlement in the 1880's. Eight properties between them graze close to 200,000 sheep.

In general, Australians have been rather dubious of raising sheep north of the tropic of Capricorn. Most of the 110 million sheep on the continent today are grown in the south, although both Queensland and Western Australia do run fine Merinos successfully in sectors of their tropical areas. Wider distribution has been held back less for reasons of climate than because of rugged country, uncertain surface waters and the prevalence of sheep-killing dingos in undeveloped areas.

At all events, West Kimberley stations have proved that fine wool can be grown in a hot and variable climate.

Noonkanbah, for instance, has concentrated entirely on sheep since the station was formed 70 years ago. It is the largest sheep station in Western Australia, one of the very few to cover one million acres anywhere on the continent. Its neighbor, Liveringa, is almost the same size.

Another unusual feature of Noonkanbah is that it is worked almost entirely by full-blood aborigines.

Manager Duncan Beaton points with some pride to the fact that the only white people on these 1,500 square miles

of country are his wife and two young children, an overseer, bookkeeper, mechanic and dam sinker. In addition to the 120 natives, there are about six half-castes. They hold the key jobs, such as driving trucks, controlling the movements of sheep, looking after windmills, dams and fencing. But the aborigines themselves have proved intelligent and eager workers. They have given the lie to that old belief that a nomadic people, not far from the Stone-Age outlook, cannot be settled permanently or drawn into a civilized way of life.

Without them there would be no cattle or sheep whatever grown in the Kimberleys.

They watch the sheep in the huge paddocks, tail them by night, shift them to fresh water and pastures, muster them for the annual shearing, class the wool, build hundreds of miles of fencing, sink dams and drive the fat wethers 150 miles to the port of Derby for shipping to Singapore. Their women have proved themselves experts in the art of picking over "pieces" at shearing time, classing these smaller but valuable portions of the fleece according to their quality.

Shearing, however, is done by white Australians. These men, highly skilled, proud of their craft and strongly unionized, come up each year from the south, shearing at contract prices. (The present rate fixed by the Federal Arbitration Court amounts to \$15.80 for 100 sheep; a first-class shearer generally handles between 120 and 200 sheep a day, depending on their size and fleece.)

A pointer to the difficulty of running a station in such remote areas is the fact that shearers are flown 1,500 miles from Perth each year in a specially chartered DC-3 airliner. They remain on Noonkanbah for six weeks, shear some 60,000 sheep in that time, then work their way back home through sheep stations farther south.

A critical factor in this area is the demon of corkscrew grass.

Fine natural grasses grow upon the wide alluvial plains flanking the Fitzroy, and there has been little need yet for sown pastures, although a four-acre experimental plot is now being irrigated from the river. But the corkscrew grass is a menace. It starts coming up early in the "Dry," growing two and three feet high. The seed, which is four inches long, has a sharp point covered by a curly sheath.

As soon as the seed catches in the sheep's wool, the sheath starts to unwind, the sharp point working deep into the animal's flesh, finally killing it. Losses from time to time have been severe. As a result great care has to be taken in traveling sheep in paddocks

where corkscrew is known to grow. They have to be carefully inspected before the stock are put out to graze there.

This is one of the very few hazards associated with sheep-raising in the Kimberleys. Graziers have a far easier time of it than their counterparts in southern areas. Footrot is unknown; there is no scabby mouth, no fly-strike such as makes the crutching of sheep essential in other parts.

The only disease is a very occasional cancer, due to hot weather. But very different methods of stock management have to be followed.

Since the fertility of the land varies widely, properties cannot be stocked to the same extent as good sheep country in the South. Noonkanbah averages one sheep to 13 acres, compared with one-and-a-half or two sheep to the acre in the best areas of New South Wales and Tasmania. Along the river frontage of the Fitzroy this property carries one sheep to six acres, but only one to 20 in its back country, which consists largely of sandy scrub and spinifex-covered ridges.

Again there are few natural waters away from the river, apart from swamps and billabongs which dry up during the prolonged "Dry." This means the sinking of bores for sub-artesian water, perhaps several hundred feet underground. The water is then stored in earth dams or tanks until required. Noonkanbah has over 50 bores, with more planned for the future. They represent a considerable outlay of capital.

"All the same, we are pretty well off here," says Duncan Beaton, the young and energetic manager who gained his early training on his father's property in the Geraldton district, 1,000 miles farther south. "In a good season we can maintain as many as 30,000 sheep on natural waters. We have a number of lakes, springs, billabongs and swamps well back from the river. But in a dry year we have a pretty big job trying to keep our sheep well spread out. We have to keep stockmen tailing them all the time in little mobs, making sure they get sufficient grass and water.

Fencing, too, means a great deal of expense in country so large. The holding is at present divided into some 50 paddocks, requiring well over 600 miles of fences which have to be regularly inspected and repaired. When the flooding Fitzroy River spills out many miles from its main channel, anything up to 100 miles of fencing may be swept away. Until that has been repaired effective control of the sheep remains impossible.

The river itself is the decisive factor in this country. It determines how the

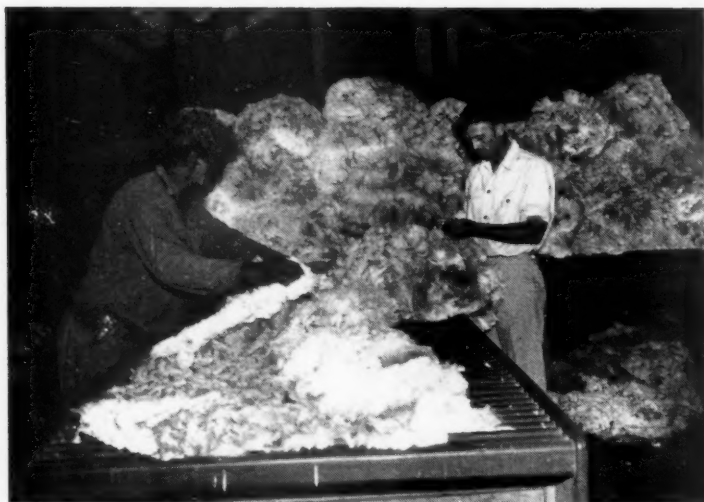
Duncan Beaton watches a boring contractor test the flow of sub-artesian water he has just tapped 50 feet below the surface.



—Photographs by W. Pedersen

A raging flood in the Wet Season, the broad Fitzroy River becomes a mere sandy bed during the "Dry." At Fitzroy Crossing, a small township 80 miles up river from Noonkanbah, engineers had to build a concrete causeway to save motorists from bogging in the deep, loose river sand.





Although white shearers are brought up from the South each year at shearing time, aborigines class the wool. Manager Beaton inspects a fleece being classed by full-blood Paddy.



Manager Duncan Beaton has a million acres of sheep country to ride, much of it open, well-grassed plains. In the background is the rugged St. George Range, southern limit of the fertile Fitzroy River basin.

property shall be run, how paddocks be sub-divided, when sheep can be grazed in different areas.

That urgent wire announcing the start of a flood up-river sets a new series of events into action immediately.

Before the Flying Doctor Service reached the Kimberleys, back in 1936, there was no means of communication, except a telegraph line linking the few small towns. Flood warnings were sent by more primitive means, borrowed from the time-honored native custom. Noonkanbah would post an aborigine at the little township of Fitzroy Crossing, 80 miles up-river, about the time the rains were due to begin. When the slow-moving wall of water reached the township, the native would light a smoke signal. A second post down-river would pick up that signal, relay it to a third, whose smoke would be seen on the horizon by Noonkanbah's manager camping at the top end of his run.

Today managers of cattle stations farther up the Fitzroy and its big tributaries transmit messages from their two-way radios as the river reaches them. It has become possible almost to pinpoint the hour of the river's arrival farther down, and the sheep can be taken to safety.

To see these Kimberley rivers come down in flood is an awe-inspiring sight. First there is only the wide and sandy bed, dry as desert. Then comes a wall of water, perhaps four feet high, sweeping before it a swirling mass of foam, dead timber, debris, drowned animals, the bones of cattle. It moves relentlessly on, traveling about three miles an hour, rising slowly to the level of the steep, tree-lined banks some forty or fifty feet high.

"You don't want to let that water beat you," says Duncan Beaton. "Your sheep would be marooned for months.

In the 'Dry' we always graze our sheep on the south side. That is country liable to flood, and you can't use it during the 'Wet.' We have to cross them over to the other side before the flood comes down. There is a big danger in holding them too long. But you never know when the first rains are going to come, and you want to make the most of that feed while it's there. It calls for a great deal of judgment, I can tell you. All November and December we're watching the skies anxiously. After all, when it does start you might get 10 or 12 inches of rain in a single day. You can't do much after that!"

Once the sheep are safely mustered and depastured on the northern side of the river, they are safe until it overflows its banks.

Mustering takes place again late in March, the sheep being traveled many miles to the big shearing shed near Noonkanbah's homestead. Once off shears, the breeding ewes return to paddocks on the river frontage, sweet now with new grass. Since mating is controlled, taking place during December in special paddocks, the lambings start in May. Until July the river continues to flow, and there is no way of crossing it. Then the ewes are drafted in improvised yards, the lambs cut and tailed, sent to join their mothers on the south side of the river. The tailing occupies about three weeks, lambing numbers averaging 15,000 to 16,000 each year. Then grazing continues as before until the next "Wet" arrives.

It is an easily flowing cycle of work that has continued from one year to the next for more than half-a-century. But no longer is the wool transported away to ships at Derby by donkey-team as it was until 20 or even less years ago. Better roads have brought heavy motor trucks into the country. It is

not economic, however, to transport live sheep that way, so they travel slowly down the Fitzroy Stock route in the charge of aboriginal drovers to be shipped to Singapore and sold as mutton there, 3,000 to each boatload. There is no other outlet for live sheep, since the distant southern markets can be supplied more cheaply from closer areas.

Nonetheless, there is a good return in the wool clip, which comprises about 1,000 bales. Since wool today averages well over \$225 a bale, the return makes it well worth the owners' while to ship direct to Britain.

Like the other West Kimberley stations, Noonkanbah has a pure Merino flock, though in size and appearance they differ a little from the large-framed Merinos of the southern States.

"Each station up here seems to have developed a slightly different type of sheep," Beaton says. "I think it is due to the different parent stock in each case. Compared with sheep in the southern States, ours would be rather small. But they are well-wooled, even if they carry only 7 pounds of wool each in contrast to some 11 pounds down south. The average wether here will kill at 40 to 42 pounds.

"The Noonkanbah sheep is small-boned, fairly deep in the body, close to the ground underneath. His carcass—again on the small side—carries a large amount of first-class meat. This is probably due to the way they lose condition towards the end of each dry period, then quickly pack on new meat with the 'Wet.' Young sheep mature late in this country, just as the cattle do. For this reason our policy is not to mate the young ewes, but wait until they are two-and-a-half years old."

Noonkanbah wool, he points out, is

finer than that produced in most regions of Western Australia. Although a fair amount of superfine wool has been produced in recent years, the Noonkanbah Pastoral Company is really aiming for fine wools. Rams are imported from the principal South Australian Merino stud, Collinsville, and shipped from Adelaide, 2,500 miles away.

Distance has always been the limiting factor in the development of the Kimberleys, though Noonkanbah has achieved a high level of productivity. This one million acre property has been well endowed by nature. It has also landscapes of great beauty; wide and rolling plains where mirages shimmer on the skyline, the crumpled and bare red peaks of the St. George Range near desert country to the south, picturesque springs whose clear water seeps from

the soil beneath quaint pandanus palms and paperbark trees.

And always there is the grand old Fitzroy River. Mile after mile it winds along between its avenues of great trees, sometimes turbulent in flood, sometimes reduced to long, mirror-clear waterholes where wild duck, geese, ibis, cranes and pelican find sanctuary, fishing at leisure under the brilliant tropic sun.

Above all, there is the ebb and flow of native life, the dark-skinned and leisurely aborigines leaving work during the creative pause of the Wet Season to hunt kangaroos and other game with their bamboo-shafted spears as their ancestors have done since the beginnings of time.

These are the people now helping to clothe a world whose demand for fine Merino wool increases year by year.

lists with the California Range Association, you will be notified as soon as information is received that they are traveling to the United States.

—Robert G. Lang, Secretary  
California Range Association

## Scrapie Eradication Program Announced

THE Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service recently sent notices to all ADE stations and State livestock sanitary officials covering measures to be followed in the scrapie eradication program. This release followed the recent outbreak of scrapie in a California flock.

**Handling of infected flocks.** When scrapie has been diagnosed in a flock, the premises are placed under quarantine, the entire flock is slaughtered, and the premises are cleaned and disinfected. Restocking on the premises with sheep or goats is not permitted for at least 90 days after disinfection has been completed.

**Handling of flocks into which sheep or goats have been removed from an infected flock.** These flocks are placed under quarantine. All sheep and goats that had been in the infected flock during the time it appears that they may have been exposed to scrapie and within the past 42 months will be slaughtered; also the immediate progeny of such animals will be slaughtered.

After removal of the exposed animals the premises are cleaned and disinfected.

The remaining sheep or goats are kept under quarantine and are inspected every six months, or more often if necessary, for a period of 42 months, dating from the time the exposed animals are removed.

Flocks that have been established as the origin of infection, and flocks in which animals later found to be infected were located during the period of incubation will be handled in the same manner as infected flocks. Movement of sheep or goats from these flocks will be handled in the same manner also as movement from infected flocks.

Indemnity is paid for all animals slaughtered. The Federal Government pays 50 percent of the difference between the appraisal value and the salvage value of the animals but not to exceed \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebreds. Some States make up part or all of the other half of the difference between the appraisal and salvage values of the animals slaughtered.

## IMPORTATION PROGRAM BEGINS

### Basque Sheepherders Arriving

**B**ASQUE sheepherders are now arriving in the United States on a temporary basis under the new program. The agreements with the governments of the United States and Spain covering these importations require that return fares of \$295 per herder be deposited by the sponsor as soon as the herder arrives. The Daugherty Travel Agency, Inc., 54 North Van Ness Avenue, Fresno, California, has been designated by the Board of Directors of the California Range Association to make these collections. They will bill the sponsor.

The fee is based on the cheapest possible means of transportation, President John P. Bidegaray of the California Range Association, states. It may be deducted from the herder's wages during the first six months of his employment in the United States. Receipts will be sent to the sponsor and the herder for each deposit received by the Daugherty Travel Agency, and all deposits will be held in trust in the State Center Bank at Fresno.

**Change of Employment:** Before allowing a sheepherder imported under the new temporary program to work for another wool grower, the sponsor must notify the California Range Association and must supply the association with information as to where the herder is going to work. Remember that these sheepherders coming in under the new program can only work for members of the California Range Association. Application forms for membership will be sent to any wool grower sending a request to the association at 2438 Tulare St., Fresno, California.

**Workmen's Compensation:** This will be handled by Parker and Company, who will bill the sponsor for his pro rata share.

**Herders Whereabouts to be Reported Every Six Months:** Six months after the herder arrives in the United States, the California Range Association will send reports to the sponsor requesting information which will be sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States. You cannot allow these herders to work for another member of the association without first reporting to the California Range Association office. The United States Government must know where each herder is located at all times.

**Selective Service:** Sheepherders imported from Spain under the new agreement do not have to register with the Selective Service Boards. This is in accordance with Selective Service rulings on the importation of temporary workers to the United States. We repeat—herders imported from Spain after April 1, 1957, do not have to register with the local draft boards. Herders imported under the old programs must continue their registration as in the past.

Wool growers are also asked to remember:

1. The herder has signed a contract and if he willfully breaks it, he will be deported from the United States.

2. The sheepman who sponsors the herder has agreed to abide by the contract and is responsible for seeing that the agreements are fulfilled.

If you have herders pending on the



## ELEMENTS AND PRICES AGREE WITH UTAHNS

SINCE my last report through the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, the sheep industry as a whole in the state of Utah has been very agreeably surprised and well treated both by the elements and prices. We have had some very beneficial rains, even more than statistical data would indicate. The storms have come at a beneficial time as far as the ranges are concerned, but from practical management, many of these storms have been a disadvantage to the individual operator, both from the standpoint of shearing sheep and lambing.

The continued moisture has illustrated the need of more protection of wool during shearing and transportation. Growers should make every effort to keep their wool as free from rain as possible. Shearing of wet sheep is a detriment to the sheep and reduces the market value of the wool. It will also create a materially different weight as the wool dries out, although an equal amount of wool remains in the fleeces.

This brings up a matter to which the average grower has not given sufficient attention. The various agricultural colleges of the West have been constantly urging growers to put their wool up in a more satisfactory and marketable condition. With the price of wool from 45 cents to 66 cents per pound, it becomes very important that every care should be taken in the putting up of wool. We are consistently urging our growers to do just that.

During the month of May, the Utah Wool Growers, in cooperation with the Utah Purebred Sheep Breeders Association and various Utah ram sales, have endeavored to cooperate in the interest of fewer but larger accumulations of bucks for ram sales. In this effort some of the smaller sales in Utah have decided to join hands with the Utah Wool



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide  
California



Chester Price  
Colorado



Andrew D. Little  
Idaho



Gerald Hughes  
Montana



Tony Smith  
Nevada



Julian Arrien  
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt  
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.  
Texas



J. R. Broadbent  
Utah



George K. Hislop  
Washington



Howard Flitner  
Wyoming

Growers and the Utah Purebred Sheep Breeders Association in setting up a sale which will be held October 11 and 12 at Spanish Fork, Utah.

Numerous committees have been appointed with qualified and experienced sheepmen to develop an outstanding sale in the interest of the purebred breeder and the sheepmen of the intermountain country and Utah, in particular. The sale will be known as Utah Ram Sale and will offer outstanding range rams, permitting a selection for the most careful and efficient managers in the sheep business. We anticipate that this will be one of the outstanding sales in the sheep country and are looking forward to results of greater value to both the range and purebred industries.

—J. R. Broadbent, President  
Utah Wool Growers Association

## STRONGER WOOL PRICES ARE LONG OVERDUE

WHAT has happened to the wool market? All prominent farm price forecasters during the month of March recommended selling, as they anticipated the wool market would falter to some degree. Reasons given varied from the slackening of consumer demand to the belief that prices had already reached a point where competitive products, as substitutes, would make inroads into the finished woolen products field.

It's encouraging to see the market make such an advance here of late.

Foreign wool prices for several years have been higher than our own domestic prices, after duty payments, but no adjustment to bring foreign and domestic prices closer together took place until this year, and such a move was contrary to expressions of qualified forecasters.

It's strange that wool growers cannot be afforded a better service in the matter of future price trends in wool. We must realize, however, that it is a commodity that is affected by events and trends internationally. Very few farm commodities are so sensitive to so many factors.

One thing for certain, the reasons that are usually given for existing price levels are not so prevalently heard, at least for the time being. May we express our sincere hope that the advance we have seen has been established as a result of good basic reasons, for if a true justification for such an advance exists, we know that prices as such will remain at a level which more closely corresponds to the present-day cost-of-production schedule. This advance has long been overdue.

—Julian Arrien, President  
Oregon Wool Growers Association

## SHEEPMEN WILL WELCOME ELIMINATION OF STOCKPILE

TWENTY-SEVEN cars (825,000 pounds) of CCC wools, on account of a barter deal with the Turkish Government, will be shipped from Newell Wool Warehouse here soon. This is the



limit allowed to be taken from one area under this particular deal.

Since then, however, ten more cars (350,000 pounds) of CCC wool have been ordered shipped from here. At this rate, at the end of 1957, all the CCC wool will be cleaned up at this point.

Elimination of this Government stockpile of wool will be welcomed by sheepmen and should give them a fair share of the home wool market in the coming years.

Right now another fly in the ointment of the sheepmen's economic welfare is the fact that the one-world trade exponents in-and-out of the United States threaten to wreck the sheep business—one of very few all-American family enterprises.

Another thing the American Sheep Producers Council is doing besides promoting wool and lamb is bringing sheepmen together in an organization all over the United States for the common good.

—Henry Wahlfeldt, President  
Western South Dakota  
Sheep Growers Association

## Tax Group Endorses Income "Averaging"

**E**FFORTS to establish five-year "averaging" of income for tax purposes were endorsed at the recent annual meeting of the National Live Stock Tax Committee in Denver, Colorado.

Chairman Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, New Mexico, reported that the committee, representing cattle, sheep and horse growers, felt that such a move would give "equitable treatment" for persons with incomes subject to wide annual variations, such as in ranching.

The proposal is included in a measure authorized by Representative Curtis of Missouri, which is now under congressional consideration. The bill would offer the option of averaging incomes for the four years preceding any tax year in which earnings are unusually high.

The committee also favorably considered proposals to offer more liberal treatment of income received from involuntary conversion of real estate sold as a result of condemnation. The suggestions, several of which are embodied in House bills, would offer greater flexibility in the provisions for replacing the property involuntarily converted.

Mitchell was unanimously reelected chairman. Also renamed were F. E. Mollin, Denver, secretary-treasurer, and Stephen H. Hart, Denver attorney.

## E. S. Mayer Elected Chairman Of Wool Bureau's Board

**E**DWIN S. Mayer of Sonora, Texas, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wool Bureau at its annual meeting in New York May 9, succeeding T. G. Carter. Mr. Mayer is one of two representatives of the American Wool Council on the Board.

Mr. Mayer is a well-known ranchman and wool grower who has been active in Texas business and civic affairs for many years. He is a past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Newly elected to the Board are: Don Clyde of Heber City, Utah, president of the National Wool Growers Association; J. K. Sexton of Willows, California, president of the American Wool Council; H. J. Wardell, chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board, and H. K. P. Wood, Australian member of the International Wool Secretariat.

Re-elected were: Mr. Carter, who is chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau and chairman of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund; Dr. Jan H. Moolman, chairman of the South African Wool Board, and R. G. Lund, New Zealand member of the International Wool Secretariat.

Mr. Wood was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bureau succeeding L. F. Hartley, chairman and South African member of the International Wool Secretariat, who is return-

ing to Pretoria next month and will become manager of the South African Wool Board. Other members of the Executive Committee are Mr. Mayer, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Lund.

Members of the Wool Bureau Board paid tribute to Mr. Hartley for his many years of loyal, effective service to the Bureau and the world wool industry. He has been a member of the Bureau's Board since its inception in 1949 and chairman of the Executive Committee for the past three years.

Max F. Schmitt continues as president of the Bureau and Felix J. Colangelo as secretary-treasurer.

Plans for greatly expanded wool promotion for the coming year were presented at the meeting. Included in this program is an industry campaign jointly sponsored by seven major wool mills and the wool growers to dramatize the natural virtues and fashion importance of wool. Manufacturers and retailers throughout the country will tie in locally with this national program.

In addition, there will be joint promotion efforts with other segments of the wool industry. Publicity in support of these activities will also be broadened during the coming year. The combined advertising, promotion and publicity program will be further enhanced by greatly increased wool research.



WOOL PROMOTION LEADERS discuss plans for the coming year at the Wool Bureau offices in New York. Max F. Schmitt, Bureau President, (left) shows a new educational booklet to Edwin S. Mayer of Sonora, Texas, (right) newly elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and T. G. Carter, out-going Chairman.



Wool market report—May

## Shrinking Stockpile, Firm World Prices Contribute to Strength

May 24, 1957

**T**HE wool market remains strong. Most of the wools in the Western States are believed to be out of growers' hands except in Texas. Shearing has been delayed there, due to storms—severe in some sections. However, recently a sale of 12-months' wools at 92½ cents per pound, and the moving of 865,000 pounds of 8-months' wools at 71 to 90¼ cents—bulk at 75 to 87 cents—indicate that wools in that State will move quickly and at good prices. Most of the wools have been rained-washed and are, therefore, light shrinking.

A major factor in the underlying strength of the domestic market is the rapidly disappearing inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation wools. As of May 23 that inventory stood at 23,687,000 pounds. Highlight features in connection with reduction of the CCC stockpile are the two barter deals with Turkey recently concluded. The first barter agreement covering the purchase of about three million pounds of grease wool having an exchange value of at least \$2 million, was signed on April 29, and that covering some 10 million pounds was signed on May 21. Most of the wools under the first trade have been selected and over seven million pounds under the second transaction have been removed from the stockpile. The exchange value of the wools in the second trade is about \$5 million. The recent reductions in the stockpile are shown in the table on page 40.

The prices at which wools are being sold under schedule prices (103 percent of the loan rate plus commission charges) are as follows:

### SCHEDULE PRICES

#### Graded Territory

Fine-Staple & good French.....	\$1.71
½ Blood-Staple & good French.....	1.55
¾ Blood-Staple & good French.....	1.34
½ Blood-Staple & good French	
50/54s .....	1.26
¼ Blood-Staple & good French	
48/50s .....	1.22

#### Graded Fleece

¾ Blood-Staple & good French.....	1.24
-----------------------------------	------

Prices paid on graded Territory wools under the competitive bid program on May 23 were:

Fine-Staple & good Fr.....	\$1.662-1.672
Fine-Average & good Fr.....	1.55 -1.556
½ Blood-Staple & gd. Fr.....	1.52 -1.53
¾ Blood-Staple & gd. Fr.....	1.31 -1.32

¼ Blood-Staple & gd. Fr.	
50/54s .....	1.223

With the inventory down to 23,687,000 pounds, the entire stockpile should be out of the way within a few months, if the quota of 6¼ million pounds continues to be purchased each month.

The removal of this stockpile as a source of wool supplies should be of benefit to the free market.

Stocks of apparel wools in all hands in the United States on May 1, 1957 were estimated to amount to 135 million clean pounds. This total included the wools in the CCC stockpile at that time but not any wools held in bond. The figure compares with 167 million clean pounds in 1956 and 186 million clean pounds in 1955.

This short supply and the fact that foreign wools are still higher than domestic wools have furnished the basis for the better prices for the 1957 clip.

Wool cloth manufacturers, it is reported, are getting ready to adjust their prices upward again and extending them to soft-wool goods, due to the increases in raw wool costs.

Fluctuating prices are reported at Australian auctions but, with the close of the series just a few weeks off, it is indicated that many of the wools offered are inferior in quality, and it is on these wools that prices have been slightly lower. On the good quality wools, prices remain firm.

### WESTERN SALES AND CONTRACTS

#### ARIZONA:

All of the wool in Arizona has been sold or consigned. Most of it was sold outright at shearing time; only about 350,000 pounds are believed to have been consigned to various Boston houses.

#### CALIFORNIA:

The Mailliard clip at Yorkville consisting of 1,100 fleeces of 12-months' wool sold at 73 cents. This is said to be the highest price paid in California this year. Incidentally, the clip sold was not from the Mailliard purebred flock.

A Sacramento Valley clip of 12-months' wool brought 70.4 cents. A Stockton clip of 3,100 fleeces, mostly half blood and shrinking 52 percent, sold at 70 cents per pound. That same figure was given for a Colusa County

clip of 1,900 fleeces. It was made up of 40 percent fine, 40 percent half blood and 20 percent three-eighths blood. The shrinkage was estimated at 54 to 55 percent.

The 12-months' wool of the Calaveras Pool of 6,000 fleeces sold at 68.8 cents at a sealed bid sale. The lamb's wool brought 56½ cents. The sale of the Amador County Pool of 7,000 fleeces was made at 68¾ cents for the 12-months' wool, 55 cents for the lamb's wool and 25 cents for the tags. Some 2,400 fleeces of 12-months' wool in the Alameda area sold at 68 cents. Around 13,000 fleeces of lamb's wool brought 60 cents, 15 cents more than in 1956. For a Mendocino County clip of 12-months' wool 67½ cents was paid; the 8-months' wool brought 61½ cents.

#### COLORADO:

Several clips were reported sold recently at 61 and 62 cents.

#### IDAHO:

At the middle of May it was estimated that 8½ million pounds of the 1957 Idaho clip had been sold outright and about 250,000 pounds consigned. Recent sales include: 6,000 fleeces at 62 cents; 7,000 fleeces at 57½ cents; 9,600 fleeces at 56½ cents, and scattered sales at 54 to 57½ cents.

#### MONTANA:

The top grease price paid in Montana up to May 20 went to President Gerald Hughes of the Montana Wool Growers Association. He received 69.14 cents for 4,500 fleeces. About 95 percent of the 1957 clip was reported contracted up to the middle of May, with very little taken on consignment.

Late in April these sales were made: the Billings Pool of 11,000 fleeces at 65½ cents; the Jordan Pool of 36,000 fleeces at 63.14 cents; 4,000 fleeces at Harlowton 62.38 cents; 3,430 fleeces at Peerless from 57 to 58 cents. At Malta 745 fleeces were sold in a price range of 54 to 58 cents. In the Grass Range area 525 fleeces brought 54½ cents. In early May 3,800 fleeces were sold in the Miles City area at 62 to 63 cents. At Alzada 1,250 fleeces sold at 65½ cents and 7,500 at 65 cents.

#### NEVADA:

From 58 to 67½ cents was the price range on both eastern and western Nevada clips, with 60 cents taking quite a few lots. It is estimated that about 90 percent of the clip has been sold, with none on consignment. All of the wool has been purchased for the ultimate user, it is thought.

#### NEW MEXICO:

Some 700,000 pounds of wool were sold at a sealed bid sale early in the month at Albuquerque. Clean, landed Boston, prices were as high as \$1.80.

## OREGON:

Nearly everything in eastern Oregon has been sold at prices ranging from 53½ cents to 62 cents in the grease. The average price received by the growers is estimated at 57 cents. Prices soared in western Oregon on the lighter shrinking wools. Local buyers, it is reported, started out to pay 55 cents, but very soon the prices had risen to 60 cents and then up to 62 cents. On May 14 it was reported that it would take 65 cents to buy most any Willamette Valley wools. Some few have brought as high as 67 cents.

It is estimated that 95 percent of the wool that has moved in Oregon has been sold outright by the growers; not over 5 percent has been consigned. Nearly all of the wool has gone either directly or indirectly to a manufacturer or topmaker, so little is available for resale, probably not more than 20 percent.

## SOUTH DAKOTA :

Prices in the Belle Fourche area have ranged from 60 to 65 cents, with a few super-quality clips bringing from 68 to 69 cents. In the fleece wool sections of eastern South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, the price range has been from 50 to 55 cents, with some very choice Iowa clips going higher.

From 80 to 90 percent of the range wool, it was thought, had either been contracted for sale or consigned at the middle of the month. Of this total, about 65 percent had already been sold to processors and would not be available for resale.

## TEXAS:

Shearing in Texas has been delayed by recent severe storms. However, a three-day sealed bid sale at Del Rio the second week of May was described as one of the "best in years." Around 865,000 pounds of 8-months' wool were sold in a price range of 71 cents to 90¼ cents. The bulk sold at 75 to 87 cents. The highest wool sale for Texas, and for the country as a whole, so far as we know, is 92½ cents paid for the A. M. Slater clip of 18,775 pounds of 12-months' wool at Brackettville early in May. The clean, landed Boston, cost of this wool is variously estimated at \$1.80 to \$1.90. In some instances the clean value was placed at \$2.02 but that was later reported incorrect. The clip, however, was reported to be extremely light shrinking.

A quarter of a million pounds of wool was sold in three sealed bid sales in West Texas the week of May 13. At Sanderson about 125,000 pounds were purchased by six different buyers. The 8-months' wools moved in a price range of 68½ cents to 80¼ cents. The 12-months' wools sold from 75¼ cents to

80 cents. A total of 55,000 pounds of 8-months' wools was sold to one bidder at Alpine at 71 to 83 cents. Of 300,000 pounds of 12-months' wools offered at the Mertzson sale, about 42,000 pounds were sold from 52½ cents to 80¼ cents. Some 18,000 pounds of 8-months' wool brought from 60 to 69¾ cents per pound.

## UTAH:

Recently four Jericho clips of fine wool were sold; one at 63 cents, two at 66 cents and one at 68 cents. Other contracts in Utah were made on a 65-cent basis for fine wool, down to 55 cents for coarse and heavy shrinking wools. One fine wool clip was sold at 68¾ cents. Bulk of the Utah clip has been sold or contracted; very little has been placed on consignment.

## WASHINGTON:

About 90 percent of the Washington clip has been sold outright. Some heavy shrinking wool in the south central part of the State was sold at 55 cents. Recent sales in other areas have been reported at around 58 cents.

## WYOMING:

Trading in Wyoming quieted down considerably in May from the activity in April. The estimates of sales seem to level at about 80 percent of the clip. Most of it was taken on direct sales to topmakers or dealers. For a Gillette clip 65 cents was paid recently. In Natrona County 4700 yearling fleeces sold at 63¼ cents. Prices over the State earlier ranged from 52 to 63 cents.

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1957

	CLEAN BASIS		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON			
	PRICES	%	ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)	%	%	%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.65—1.70	56	\$ .73—.76	59	\$ .67—.70	64 \$ .59—.61
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.55—1.65	55	.70—.75	60	.62—.66	65 .54—.58
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.40—1.45	56	.61—.64	61	.55—.57	66 .47—.49
One-half Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.55—1.62	51	.76—.79	54	.71—.75	57 .67—.70
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.55	52	.75—.79	55	.68—.70	58 .63—.65
Three-eighths Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.30—1.38	48	.68—.72	51	.64—.68	54 .60—.63
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.20—1.25	49	.61—.64	52	.58—.60	55 .54—.56
One-quarter Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.30	46	.65—.70	48	.62—.68	50 .60—.65
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	47	.56—.58	49	.54—.56	51 .52—.54
*Low-quarter Blood:	1.10—1.15	41	.65—.68	43	.63—.66	45 .61—.63
*Common & Braid.....	.98—1.05	40	.59—.63	42	.57—.61	44 .55—.59

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.60—1.65	57	.68—.71	59	.65—.68	61 .62—.64
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.55	59	.60—.63	61	.58—.60	63 .55—.57

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:						
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.80—1.90	54	.83—.87	58	.76—.80	62 .68—.72
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.70—1.80	55	.77—.81	59	.70—.74	63 .63—.67
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.55—1.65	57	.87—.71	61	.60—.64	65 .54—.58
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.55—1.65	55	.70—.74	58	.65—.69	61 .60—.64
*Fall (% and over).....	1.40—1.50	56	.62—.66	59	.57—.62	62 .53—.57

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.



## California's 37th Ram Sale

# Strong Average Hits \$134, Up \$47 from a Year Ago

**P**RICES at the 37th annual California Ram Sale rebounded strongly from last year's lows, apparently on the strength of firmer lamb and wool markets, to reach an average of \$134.17 on 1,586 rams and ewes. In 1956, a total of 1,803 rams and ewes averaged \$87.36.

The sale was held on April 29 and 30 at the State Fairgrounds in Sacra-

mento. It is under the management of the California Wool Growers Association.

Corriedales led the resurgence as 32 head averaged \$172.81, compared to a 1956 average of \$66.38. Rambouillets followed with an average of \$145.20 compared with \$66.57 last year.

All gains were not in the whitefaced wool breeds, although buyers showed more interest in whitefaces than they have for several years. Leading the blackfaces were Hampshires with a 1957 average of \$151.43 compared with \$93.77 last year.

Topping the sale was a Hampshire stud ram that was bid to \$950 by C. M. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon. The ram was consigned by D. P. MacCarthy and Son of Salem, Oregon.

High seller in the whitefaced breeds was a Corriedale ram consigned by G. Wm. Kretsinger of Santa Rosa, California. It went to William Shafer of Parlier, California at \$650.

A Suffolk consigned by Winfield Montgomery III of Lockeford, California, topped selling in this division at \$750. The ram was purchased by Lewis Madsen of Livermore, California.

T. B. Burton of Cambridge, Idaho and C. M. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, both sold pens of five Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred rams at \$170 each to top that division. Purchasers were J. K. Sexton, Willows, California and E. B. Elgorriaga of Chowchilla, California.

Whiteface interest was again pointed up when the M. French Sheep Company of Willows paid \$525 and \$500 for two Rambouillet stud rams to set the stage for the best Rambouillet average in five years. Both rams were consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah.

High-selling Columbia ram was purchased by J. K. Sexton at \$235 from E. J. Handley of McMinnville, Oregon. Handley also sold the second high Columbia at \$225 to R. R. Killian, Porterville, California.

Two Southdown single rams sold at \$200 each. They were consigned by Karen and Kendra Lane of Clements, California and Eldon Riddell of Independence, Oregon. Purchasers were George L. Crane of Santa Rosa and Malon C. Moore of Madera, California.

A. T. Spencer and Paul Hansen of Wilton, California topped the sale of Romeldales with two single registered

rams at \$100 each going to E. M. Burns of Humboldt County, California.

Auctioneers for the sale were Howard Brown of Woodland, California and Robert Howard of Orland, California.

## CALIFORNIA RAM SALE AVERAGES 1956-1957

Breed	1957		1956	
	Number	Ave. Price	Number	Ave. Price
<b>HAMPSHIRE</b>				
Stud rams.....	23	\$347	29	\$210
Range rams.....	741	148	799	95
Ewes.....	31	91	113	53
Breed Average.....	795	152	941	94
<b>SUFFOLK</b>				
Stud rams.....	25	205	16	384
Range rams.....	473	109	507	76
Ewes.....	29	80	86	51
Breed Average.....	527	112	609	84
<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS</b>				
COLUMBIAS				
Stud rams.....	5	214	6	142
Range Rams.....	44	123	44	67
Ewes.....	18	51	10	47
Breed Average.....	67	111	60	72
<b>RAMBOUILLETS</b>				
Stud rams.....	3	375	4	109
Range rams.....	22	114	24	65
Breed Average.....	25	145	28	73
<b>ROMELDALES</b>				
Stud rams.....	2	100	2	80
Range rams.....	17	65	10	38
Breed Average.....	19	68	12	45
<b>SOUTHDOWN</b>				
Stud rams.....	27	123	20	96
Ewes.....	13	105	28	66
Breed Average.....	40	117	48	79
<b>CORRIEDALES</b>				
Stud rams.....	6	318	8	109
Range rams.....	22	153	18	56
Ewes.....	4	68	9	52
Breed Average.....	32	173	35	67

## Rambouillet Sale Set For San Angelo in June

**R**AM Sale Committee members of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association have set June 24, 25, and 26, as the dates for their 21st Annual Sale, to be held at the San Angelo, Texas, Fairgrounds.

Sale Manager for this year's sale will be Association Vice President Clyde Thate, of Burkett, Texas. Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, Association Secretary-Treasurer, was renamed Sale Secretary.

Sale Committee members include John Williams, Eldorado, Texas; Louis Tongate, Brooksmith, Texas; L. F. Hodges, Sterling City, Texas; Carlton Bierschwale, Segovia, Texas; Louis A. Bridges, College Station, Texas; Pat Rose, Jr., Del Rio, Texas; Leo Richardson, Iraan, Texas; R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo, Texas; Harold Price, Eden, Texas; Dempster Jones, Ozona, Texas; Miles Pierce, Alpine, Texas; and T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, Texas.

Newly elected members of the committee include Clinton Hodges, Sterling City, Texas; Rushing Sheffield, San Angelo, Texas; Rod Richardson, Iraan, Texas; Fred Rose, Del Rio, Texas; Pinky Carruthers, Sanderson, Texas; and J. Lee Ensor, Bronte, Texas.

The 69th annual meeting of the Association will be held in conjunction with the sale this year.

21st Annual

## RAMBOUILLET RAM SALE



**JUNE 24-26**

**San Angelo, Texas**

**Stud Rams**

**Range Rams**

- ★ All rams registered
- ★ Consigned by top breeders
- ★ Studs selected by Committee

Sale Starts at 10:00 a.m. June 26th  
Sponsored by:

**AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET  
SHEEP BREEDERS ASSN.**

## IN CALIFORNIA

### Once Again, It's King, In Sheep Dog Trials

FOR the fourth time in a row, Charles Null's King won the Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale in Sacramento. Mr. Null is from Dixon, California.

King tallied a total of 46½ points of a total 50 to take top prize money of \$150. In second place was Bronco, owned by Bill Hosselkus, also of Dixon. Bronco brought \$90 prize money to his owner, who is president of the California Sheep Dog Society.

A total of \$440 prize money was awarded to seven prize winners, with a special \$75 award going to the Junior dog award winner—Jim, owned by Reg Griffin of Dixon.

The trials are sponsored by the California Wool Growers Association, and made possible by generous donations from allied industries in cooperation with the California Sheep Dog Society.

### Wool Show Results

GRAND champion award at the 25th annual California Wool Show was won by the Flying H Ranch of Flying H, New Mexico, with its range flock Rambouillet fleece. The show was held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale at Sacramento.

Owners of the Flying H Ranch are Clement Hendricks and son Leland. The \$1,500 solid silver Sheraton-Palace Hotel cup can now be added to their many other wool show trophies.

Reserve champion award went to Connie Locklin, 4-H student of Sonora, Texas, who was last year's grand champion winner at the California Wool Show.

Several other trophies were awarded, with prizes in each breed division.

### Air Force Reopens Utah Bombing Range to Grazing

THE reopening of 90,000 acres of the bombing range west of Great Salt Lake for winter grazing was recently announced. This area was closed by the Air Force last November over the protests of livestockmen who declared they would be forced out of business by the withdrawal.

The recent action by the Air Force permits the use of land for grazing

from November 15 through January 30. The training activities at the Wendover Air Force Base have been rescheduled to allow this grazing.

This procedure is in the nature of a test. When the bill (H. R. 5538) providing for Congressional approval of withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres of public land was under consideration, in the House, one of the suggestions made was that wherever possible the lands withdrawn for defense purposes be made available for grazing. There is question, we understand, in the minds of stockmen whether the reopening of the grazing area for the time specified will be sufficient. If the Wend-

over test is successful, it may lead to the reopening of other withdrawn areas for grazing during certain periods.

Various branches of the Defense Department are also re-examining their vast holdings to see if all of the land is actually essential to their needs.

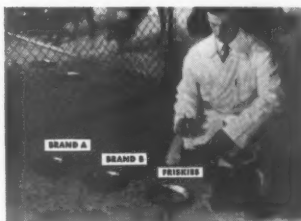
H. R. 5538 passed the House on a voice vote on April 11 and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has now concluded hearings on it.

A statement by President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association favoring its enactment was presented to the Senate Committee for inclusion in the record.

# PROOF!

Frequent **PALATABILITY TESTS** confirm the superior taste-qualities of **FRISKIES...the complete ration** for **GROWTH, STAMINA and TOP CONDITION!**

**ALL DOGS** go for the meaty taste and smell of Friskies Meal. Frequent palatability tests at the Friskies Research Kennels make sure that Friskies is as palatable as it is nutritious and *easy to feed*. Quick, too. Just add water for fluffiest mixing you ever saw. Won't "mush" or stick to roof of dog's mouth. For taste, complete nourishment and feeding ease get Friskies Meal.



**TESTS ALLOW DOGS FREE CHOICE** of Friskies and other well known dog food brands. Friskies meaty smell, taste and texture win time after time.



**IF YOU MIX WITH MEAT** — use canned Friskies. Principal ingredient lean red horse meat. Perfect texture for easy mixing.



**NEW! FRISKIES 20-POUND BAG** with CARRY-HOME HANDLE! A new popular size, plus added convenience for you. Friskies Meal also available in 50, 10, 5 and 2-lb. sizes.

Another **Carnation** quality product

ALBERS MILLING COMPANY, DIVISION OF **CARNATION COMPANY**, LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA



## ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING STOCKYARD OFFICIALS GIVES HIS VIEWPOINT ON **Marketing the Nation's Livestock**

(Editor's Note: The following speech was delivered by Mr. Jennings at the National Live Stock and Meat Board's undergraduate clinic in Ogden, Utah. A complete report of that meeting is carried on page 9. This speech is the first feature in this issue's special lamb marketing section.)

by C. B. JENNINGS

Assistant General Manager, The Denver Union Stock Yard Company

**T**ODAY, marketing is the livestock producer's number one problem, as, in fact, it is with all segments of agriculture. Marketing is that part of production which comes at the end and gives point and purpose to all that has gone before.

As the agricultural industry turns more and more to livestock, as it is noticeably doing nationally, the problem will become greater both actually and relatively.

The marketing of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and other non-perishable and storable agricultural commodities is comparatively simple, although by no means unimportant. The marketing of livestock is infinitely more complicated, calling for much more judgment on the part of the producer in producing what is wanted, when it is wanted and marketing it where it is wanted under the most favorable conditions. In addition to the problems of production, the producer of livestock has the problems of the choice of market, the time of marketing, the place to market, the transportation of his livestock, and the choice of a sales agent that gives the greatest assurance of safety of his product and the return of the proceeds of the sale.

By any standard, the livestock industry is a big business. The magnitude of livestock marketing problems can be sensed from the statistics of total production and marketing for the United States. These figures, however, do not give a complete picture of the problems of moving production into consumption.

A basic problem of livestock marketing is to move the livestock from where it is produced to where it is slaughtered, but this is inseparably tied to the further movement of the meat to where it is consumed. Transportation, therefore, has been and is a primary consideration, and the changes in methods and routes of transportation in the last two or three decades have brought changes in the channels and methods of marketing.

Livestock is produced, in the main, for meat for human consumption, so another basic consideration in marketing, in addition to where the livestock is produced, is where the consumers live.

The population of the United States has been growing and shifting to newer sections of the country, particularly the South. The next few years, as the population climbs to 200 million, will probably see the further growth in these sections, which will multiply the problems of marketing as local

production tries to meet the demand and the competition from the heavier producing areas.

The production of livestock has been vastly improved by more effective and efficient selection, breeding, feeding and care. The hazard of disease has been reduced by better housing, care, isolation and treatment. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agencies of the various states, the Land Grant Colleges and Extension Service and the livestock producers and many marketing agencies have contributed to these improvements.

As the science and art of livestock production has advanced, the marketing process has become much more complicated and much less efficient and effective. This is a field of livestock production that cries for more attention by researchers, by educators, by the extension service, by veterinarians, by carriers, by market agencies, by slaughterers, by processors, by distributors, by retailers and, most of all, by the producers. This is the field which needs more and better trained men to assist in the development, use and operation of a more efficient and effective livestock marketing system that will provide a constant and dependable supply of livestock to meet the current demands for meat at a reasonable cost, and return to the producer the maximum income for his production.

In spite of the vast differences in conditions, knowledge, methods and practices in the livestock industry, there are still tremendous opportunities for improving the efficiency of marketing; and there are opportunities for effecting substantial economies in the marketing of livestock although this cost is less than the cost of marketing almost any other commodity.

What will the livestock marketing industry—and that includes the producer and processor—do about these problems?

### 1. The production of desirable livestock.

The most important factor in marketing is the product. A desirable product almost sells itself, requiring minimum effort on the part of the seller. An undesirable product cries for buyers and calls for maximum effort and expense in finding a willing buyer. The cost of marketing an undesirable product is often greater than in the case of more desirable products, yet the return to the producer is less.

Livestock is produced by many different individuals under many different conditions and is sent to market in all sorts of finish. The miracle is that all of it is sold, and for cash. It could be better sold, and for more cash, if the product were more desirable.

### 2. The marketing pattern.

People eat meat almost every day of the year. Packing houses to be efficient must be operated at or near capacity every work day. Market places to be operated economically must have a constant and regular volume of livestock each day of each week of the year. Market agencies and operators must have a regular day-to-day volume of livestock to justify the employment and efficient use of qualified and efficient personnel. Carriers need a regular flow of traffic, if they are to maintain reasonable rates. Even farmers need dependable



volume for efficient operation on their farms. And yet livestock producers market their livestock in a most disorderly pattern following cyclical, seasonal or daily patterns often reflecting nothing sounder than habit, with the result that prices fluctuate widely and none of the agencies, including the buyers, can operate efficiently or depend upon regular supplies. Research and scientific developments point the way to, and make possible a much more orderly marketing pattern.

### 3. Unnecessary marketing conveniences.

Much of the increase in the marketing margin going to processors is the result of the widespread desire of the consumer for all sorts of "built in" conveniences which increase the price to the consumer, but seldom increase the return to the producer. The producer, too, is attracted by convenience—conveniences in transportation, in market places, in accommodations and in services, conveniences for himself rather than for the livestock, which add to the cost of marketing, yet seldom return a greater net to the producer.

The number and variety of market places maintained and supported by the livestock industry bear no reasonable relation to the needs of the industry. At the last report, there were approximately 500 stockyards in the United States posted by the Secretary of Agriculture and subject to regulation under the Packers and Stockyards Act, of which 63 were so-called "terminal markets" and the rest secondary markets usually designated as "auctions." In addition to these federally regulated markets, there are some 2,000 other markets which are not subject to Federal regulation, and a large number of private concentration yards, direct buying stations, and dealer-and packer-operated buying facilities. Livestock producers support many more livestock markets of one kind or another and more facilities and personnel than are needed for the efficient and effective marketing of their livestock.

The efficiency of marketing is directly reflected in the cost of marketing.

### 4. The effectiveness of selling.

Paradoxically, while some livestock producers are supporting "convenient" markets, others are following another trend of the times—the urge to "do it yourself"—in selling their livestock direct to the processor, either at their farms or at the buyer's place of business, without the use of markets or marketing agencies of any kind, in the belief that they are saving marketing expense. The livestock producer devotes most of his time and talents to the production phase of his business and has little or no experience or training in selling. He cannot hope to qualify as a professional livestock salesman as well as a professional livestock producer. Even the basic and sometimes elementary courses in marketing furnished by our fine colleges fail to develop the qualifications necessary to meet the professional buyer at arm's length.

The effective sale of livestock depends upon (a) an attractive and dependable supply of livestock; (b) a competitive buying demand for all the livestock; and (c) a competent selling agent to represent the producer.

While it is true the volume of livestock concentrated at a given place will attract buyers, and competition at a given time will reflect demand, it is also true that neither volume (supply) nor competition (demand) will be brought into proper focus without the services of a competent selling agent. Volume may from time to time exceed the immediate demand and it may become necessary for the market agency to delay a sale or find a buyer elsewhere. Competition may be momentarily lacking in respect to particular animals or in the appreciation of the true value of the livestock. Again, if local competition is lacking, the sales agent must seek competition elsewhere.

Unless the sales agent has qualifications comparable to the buyer's, effective selling cannot be assured. The need is for less competition but for more competence in selling.

### 5. The profits of dealers.

Livestock dealers in many cases perform useful and necessary services, but there appear to be many other cases where livestock might be more effectively sold by the marketing agency to the slaughterer without the intervention of a dealer to the advantage of the producer or the slaughterer or both. Livestock producers should understand that dealers are engaged in buying and selling livestock for their own accounts and profits, and not for the benefit of those from whom they buy or to whom they sell. The industry cannot afford unnecessary middlemen.

### 6. The inefficiencies of buying.

A packer-buyer, whether a salaried employee or an order-buyer on commission, can buy more efficiently at a central market where there is an adequate supply of livestock than in traveling the country. Under the latter method he divides his time and buying talent and incurs traveling expenses which must be reflected in the price he pays for livestock. If livestock producers invite or force buyers to incur extra buying expenses, they contribute to the increasing marketing cost.

### 7. The safety of livestock marketing.

From the nature of the commodity, livestock suffers losses running into millions of dollars in the course of marketing, due to livestock diseases and the infirmities of the animals.

The livestock disease control agencies of the Federal Government and the various States with the cooperation of the colleges, the extension service, producers, carriers and market operators have controlled the spread of and minimized the losses from livestock diseases. But the number and location of market places and the number and routes traveled by rail- and truck-carriers to and from the farms of the Nation, many of which have little or no inspection or sanitary control, constitute a continuing threat to the very existence of the livestock industry.

Livestock is highly susceptible to physical damage in the course of transportation and marketing. This calls for proper equipment and facilities and careful handling and wise choice of transportation and marketing agency by the producer to minimize losses.

### 8. The regulation and supervision of marketing.

Livestock is a commodity which invites unscrupulous practices and requires regulation and supervision in the marketing process.

The value of livestock cannot be appraised with complete accuracy, even by the experts. Producers, for the most part, have only a hazy knowledge of the actual meat value of an animal. Livestock prices are based upon expected yield or dressing percentage as well as upon grade. The ability to estimate the yield or quality with accuracy is rarely possessed by the producers.

Livestock prices are customarily stated in terms of weight, and the returns to the producer are the product of the weight multiplied by the price. Weight is as important as price, and the accuracy of the weighing is a vital factor to both producer and buyer. The weight of an animal is not stable and is continually changing in the course of transportation, while awaiting sale, and when fed or watered. Weight cannot be estimated with accuracy, but an animal can be weighed with accuracy equal to that of almost any commodity. Unfortunately, even when weighing is performed by neutral weighers under the supervision

of a neutral stockyard owner and a Government supervisor, inaccuracy sometimes appears.

The purpose of marketing is to convert livestock into dollars, but the purpose is not accomplished until the dollars are returned to the producer. It is essential that the returns be made fully and promptly. At federally regulated markets that is assured by bonds to secure the performance of such obligations.

The prices established at the market place are the media of communication between the producer and consumer and the guide for production, marketing and consumption. It is important that they be accurately reported.

Because of these and other factors affecting livestock marketing, and because of the public interest, the Congress in 1921 passed the Packers and Stockyards Act to regulate commerce in livestock and assure reasonable, non-discriminatory stockyard and selling services at reasonable charges. The Act, at that time, covered almost all of livestock marketing, but developments in the ensuing years have diverted almost one-half of the livestock from regulated markets. The livestock industry cannot prosper half-regulated and half-free to resort to harmful practices.

These are some of the problems of livestock marketing to be faced and solved by the industry in the days ahead. Every one of them affects the quality and cost of the marketing service.

Marketing the Nation's livestock is a challenge, a continuing challenge, worthy of our best efforts.

(Editor's Note: A few scattered sheepmen were asked to comment on the marketing statements made by Mr. Jennings. Their replies follow.)

**P**RACTICALLY all the lambs in this area, along the Union Pacific Railroad, are sold as feeder lambs. A few lambs are sold direct to the feeder or farmer but most are sold to a commission dealer or "country buyer." The lambs are sold most years over a period of several months, but delivered in a few weeks. If all these lambs were to go to central markets during the short shipping period, I believe the price could not help but fluctuate a great deal. Generally speaking, I think the large feeder prefers his lambs to go directly from the country to his feed lots.

It is my observation that the producer of fat lambs is better off to ship to market.

—Norman Stratton  
Rawlins, Wyoming

**O**UR family has operated a livestock ranching operation in Utah for over 50 years and we are still trying to learn the best methods of raising, delivering and selling our product, which is choice blackface lambs. We were one of the first growers to ship lambs to central markets, sending them to Kansas City, Missouri.

Most of all, producers of livestock endeavor to produce the type of livestock that will sell for the most money and are always trying to better their quality to meet the demand. They do so because they love the industry but also have to take into consideration the location and climatic conditions they must operate under and they also want to receive the most remuneration for their efforts.

I don't believe the central market agency or packing houses can blame the producers for not marketing their livestock in a sound manner. In the 50 years of our operation of a livestock ranching business, we have changed our procedures a great deal. We used to ship lambs to market weighing 72 pounds for fat lambs and only 30 percent would be fats. Today we are selling 70 to 80 percent as fat lambs. Of these fat lambs, 80 percent or better are prime, weighing 95 pounds or better. This has come about by our better breeding program, and by changing our delivery and marketing habits.

The lambs used to be weighed at the home ranch or at the loading stations. There would be from a four-pound to a 12-pound shrinkage. Today we truck them from the ranch to the railroad stations with a shrinkage of from one-half pound to 1½ pounds and they are sold directly to a packer or an order buyer. If we had to ship these to eastern central markets there would be a shrinkage of from four to six pounds.

It is true the consumer today is demanding more and more conveniences and it is costing her more per pound for her meat. The producer, however, is receiving less of the consumer's dollar due to labor costs, though he is putting out more cash to deliver his product to the market in better condition. The auction yards that have come into being the past few years have done some good, especially at the beginning, but I think they are not returning the producer a fair share as of today, due to too close relations between the yards and the buyers.

I do not believe we can cut the producer short when it comes to selling his livestock. There are some, it is true, that do not know what they have for sale or what it should bring. These sellers should go to the central markets. Others can sell advantageously to an order buyer or packer buyer at a good

### ***a special lamb marketing section***

price. It is what your stock is worth the day you deliver that counts, and no one knows just what livestock or any other commodity is worth in advance. The buyer and seller are both taking a chance, and the result can work both ways. When you have a good demand, anyone can sell a product. Out West here we have competition from both East and West coasts and the seller has an advantage.

It is true the industry cannot afford unnecessary middlemen. If a producer feels he does not know what his stock is worth on the market, he should get a market agency to sell his livestock. But he must first consider his trucking expenses, shrinkage, delivering points. If he is still in doubt, he should ship to a central market.

Sometimes competition forces the order buyer or packer buyer out of the central market to buy his needs. Most of the time this results in more money for the producer.

As to safety of livestock marketing, my belief is that more livestock are adversely affected by going through the central markets than by going direct from producer to packer or the yards of the feeder. Feeder lambs should be shipped directly from the producer to the feed yards.

Regulation and supervision of markets are essential and should be improved. The price paid at central markets may not reflect what should be paid at the country points, as the quality at both points would have to be judged to determine at which point the seller was receiving the best price. I believe we could do with fewer reports emanating from the Federal Government as to the consumer demand and what the price will be, in advance of the marketing season. These reports may do more harm than good.

In conclusion, I would add the producer has a lot to learn about marketing as well as improved production. It behooves each of us to further study to find methods of improving both. At this point, however, I am not convinced that selling strictly at central markets is the answer.

—Emory C. Smith  
Salt Lake City, Utah

**M**ARKETING today is strictly a case of the individual's needs in his particular location. I am not a patron of the auction system, but to say that it is unnecessary to the small producer is wrong, as in many cases, transportation costs to a more distant central market are prohibitive.

In the past 10 or 15 years there have grown up a great many fair-sized feed-

ers perfectly capable of doing their own buying and selling. These people, through present-day communication systems, keep in daily touch with markets, and all trends of weather, supply and price. They are doing something about these so-called problems. This phase of producing has become so large that nearly all major packers see fit to establish country buyers.

In a recent trip to the Sacramento Valley I met seven lamb buyers from the seven largest lamb slaughterers in California competing for lambs there. The same condition existed previously in the San Joaquin and Imperial valleys. This method creates a flow to the processors commensurate with their daily needs. Had these gone to the few major central markets, gluts and erratic price variations would have had adverse effects on the producer.

Why be biased relative to the dealer by calling attention to his profit? California dealers who speculated recently in spring lambs lost from one to two cents per pound on a great many lambs. This element will always be a part of livestock marketing as long as they offer the producer prices based on the market.

The old myth that the market price is a deep mystery to the "ignorant" producer has been exploded for some time.

Producers are meeting marketing challenges with surprising success.

—Harold Cohn  
Heppner, Oregon

**S**HEEPMEN have made tremendous progress in breeding and feeding. In our particular area lambs went to market in the '20's at an average weight of around 80 pounds for the fat end. Today a packer will give little consideration to an Idaho lamb that doesn't weigh 100 pounds or more.

While we have been improving the breeding, we have been losing ground in the marketing of our product. We have seen the central market gradually going, going and almost gone.

Fat lambs produced on the range are as perishable as a crop of peaches. We cannot hold them "in the bloom" while we dicker over price for a couple of weeks. We do not have an intelligent way of knowing the market on any given day.

To market our product it is an essential that we have a good central market. We have to know that the bidding will be competitive; that quality will be paid for. I have maintained for some time, that the only way this can be attained is through the auction system. Lambs should sell on their merit, and they should sell to the highest bidder.

We have seen a lot of country buying the last few years in Idaho and much

of it was on the basis of "so much less than the Ogden Market." This just does not make sense. When you sell on that basis you do not know the quality of your competition. You may be selling

choice lambs against a "bunch of dogs." Too many of us look to the immediate dollar and not to the future of an industry.

—John Noh  
Kimberly, Idaho

## Marketing costs up, sheepmen's returns down

**T**HE retail price of lamb averaged about four cents a pound lower in 1956 than in 1949, but the farmer got 10 cents less per retail pound for the lambs he sold, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture research report recently issued.

Widening of the spread between farm and consumer prices for lamb was due, in part, to higher costs or marketing, including equipment, labor, and other charges, the study by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service found.

The price decline took place even though the number of sheep and lambs on farms and the number marketed were declining. In fact, there were only about half as many sheep and lambs in 1956 as in 1942. The decline in sheep and lamb prices was associated with larger supplies and lower prices of competing meats, such as pork, beef and poultry.

Per capita consumption of lamb fell from 7.1 pounds in 1942 to 4.4 pounds in 1956.

This report on lamb marketing costs and margins is one of a series of special studies requested by Congress. A copy of the report, "Marketing Costs and Margins for Lamb," Marketing Research Report No. 159, may be obtained from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

### AVERAGE PRICE AND VALUES OF IMPORTANT ITEMS AFFECTING RETURNS FROM LAMB FEEDING, 1951-56

(Chart taken from "The Livestock and Meat Situation, May 1957.")

Item	Feeding year beginning December					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>Prices</b>						
Choice and Prime slaughter lambs, Chicago, December-March, per 100 pounds	28.82	22.49	22.10	21.64	19.61	21.26
Good and choice feeder lambs, Omaha, September-December, per 100 pounds	31.61	21.01	17.05	17.68	17.64	18.42
Corn, North Central States, October-March, per bushel	1.620	1.417	1.363	1.357	1.143	1.182
Alfalfa hay, received by farmers, North Central States, October-March, per ton	21.48	24.58	22.83	21.43	19.58	20.32
<b>Receipts, per head</b>						
Sale of Choice and Prime lamb, 85 pounds	24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	16.67	18.07
Wool payments	-----	-----	-----	-----	.65	1.20
<b>Total</b>	24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	17.32	18.27
<b>Cost, per head</b>						
Feeder lamb, 60 pounds	18.97	12.61	10.23	10.61	10.58	11.05
Corn, 2½ bushels	4.05	3.54	3.41	3.39	2.86	2.96
Alfalfa hay, 150 pounds	1.61	1.84	1.71	1.61	1.47	1.52
<b>Total for items shown<sup>2</sup></b>	24.63	17.99	15.35	15.61	14.91	15.53
<b>Margin, value over costs shown<sup>2</sup></b>	— .13	1.13	3.43	2.78	2.41	2.74

<sup>1</sup>Rough estimate based on April 1956-January 1957 prices received by growers for shorn wool.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include purchasing or marketing expenses, labor cost, death losses, overhead costs or costs of other feed ingredients, or credits for manure. The prices shown are averages for the lamb feeding season for the North Central region, and do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders.





The brooder pictured above will aid the newborn lamb in drying out. The heat-producing light has a guard around it to keep it from being broken.

## Caring for the Newborn Lamb

**T**HE care of sheep is no longer symbolic of a casual, peaceful pastoral life, as many may think.

Nowadays, the shepherd must not only feed and protect his charges but must also minister antibiotic drugs, see that the sheep are shorn, receive their special diet and have adequate housing, not to mention the problems of marketing.

Even in flocks which run into the thousands, each new lamb represents the difference between profit or loss for the season. This is why now, more than ever before, special care is given newborn lambs to make sure they get off to a good start.

One important step in getting lambs started right is the use of a brooder soon after birth. A lamb which stays wet and cold after birth does not stand much chance of surviving those first few critical days.

Newborn lambs dry quickly and without chilling if a brooder is provided for them. Some type of heat is important for lambs born during freezing weather.

It usually takes several hours for a newborn lamb to dry thoroughly. A brooder cuts down on this time and prevents chilling. Mortality percentage drops and more and better lambs are ready for market in a shorter period of time.

Frank W. Nissen, a sheep rancher in the Esparto, Yolo County, California, area, this year switched from heating with a regular light bulb to infrared heat lamps.

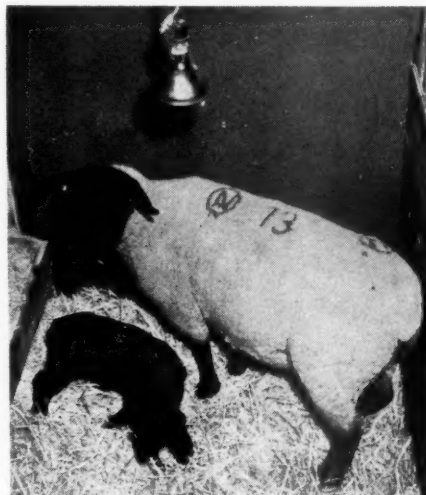
The infrared has not proved itself, but Nissen does say, "This is the best lambing season in 20 years.

"Three or four years ago we really could have used it. Cold winds and

drizzling rain caused us to bring nearly every lamb in the house for extra needed warmth."

Nissen primarily uses the infrared lamps for his purebred Suffolk flock. This, he explains, is because there is more money invested in them than in the range flock. "But," he adds, "if the range lambs needed it, we would use it for them."

D. W. Works, farm electrification project director at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, explains that radiant heating can be accomplished by using ordinary incandescent bulbs. However, since the filament is designed to operate at a higher temperature to produce visible light, their expectant life is about 750 hours and a greater part of the energy produces light.



An overhead infrared lamp helps dry the newborn lamb during cold, wet weather. Increasing numbers of sheep ranchers are using some type of brooder to keep their lambs dry.

The heat lamp is designed to produce infrared heat. The filament operates at a lower temperature which increases the life of the bulb to 5,000 hours or more and less of the energy is transformed to visible light.

About 80 percent of the energy produced by the heat lamp is in the form of infrared heat, while only about 70 percent of the energy produced by an ordinary incandescent bulb is infrared heat. The heat lamp, therefore, is more efficient in producing infrared rays.

Work also points out radiant heat passes through the air without loss of heat and is efficient in warming and drying young animals and the bedding.

Advantages of infrared heat lamp brooding include: Quick and easy installation, low initial cost and long life, equipment can be moved quickly and easily from one pen to another and heat lamps tend to keep the bedding drier, which improves the condition under which the confined animals must live.

The equipment is good for brooding pigs, lambs, calves or chickens. Lamps can be used for other applications after the brooding season, and animals or birds may select comfort zones, as the intensity of heat will vary in the heating zone.

Experts are quick to point out heat lamps should be at least 18 inches above the litter. The built-in reflector concentrates the heat to a small area at closer distances which can be sufficient to start a fire. Porcelain sockets should always be used for heat lamps.

Guards built around the lamp help protect hot lamps from moisture and breakage due to mechanical injury while being used, stored or transported. The guard should be so constructed that if the lamp falls, the heat would be directed away from the litter.

Nissen points out strong, healthy lambs born in dry weather do not get the benefit of the heat lamps. He believes keeping lambs away from the barn as much as possible is healthier for them.

He plans to have several more heating units for next lambing season.

Dr. William C. Weir, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of California, Davis, California, explains that frequently some type of heating is necessary to save lambs.

The university has devised a brooder with a mesh wire enclosed lamp which enables the lamb but not the ewe to receive benefit of the extra heat. The brooder also aids in keeping weak lambs from being stepped on.

Weir points out a brooder of this type is practical because only the lamb needs the heat, not the ewe, and if the entire jail is heated, a lot of the heat is wasted.

# this month's QUIZ



Do you usually ship your lambs to be sold on a central market through a commission man, or do you sell them at the ranch to a country or packer buyer? Why have you chosen this method of marketing your lambs?

I like best to go to a central or open market and sell through a commission man. If a commission man has an order, he can cut what he wants and then go to some other firm and buy more to match them, and so on. A country buyer comes and looks at your lambs, buys them at a ridiculously low price, and receives them at a future date. Then he takes them to an assembly point and cuts them to grades and fills his orders. I have seen a lamb buyer load lambs at three rail points and make over \$3,000 in one day.

—Leonard Buck  
Kemmerer, Wyoming

I sell mainly at home, because I think I get better prices.

—Ernest Lombard  
Eden, Idaho

WE usually truck our lambs as they become fat and of proper size 116 miles to the Billings Stockyards. We can top the market with a very large percent of our crop this way and can get rid of them as they become ready.

Last year we sold some ewe lambs to a country buyer and were very well satisfied. But ordinarily we feel we do better through the stockyards.

—Robert L. Weber  
Livingston, Montana

ALL of us are trying to get the highest price for our lambs. I have found over a period of years I get better results by shipping to a central market and selling through a commission company. You have no assurance a buyer will be present every time you are ready to sell lambs at home. When you ship to a central market, you are reasonably sure of several buyers for your lambs.

—Walter E. Little  
New Plymouth, Idaho

I sell all my lambs through the Columbia Basin Lamb Pool.

Most of us in the pool are small farm

flock owners. To sell individually would mean two things to me: I would have to watch the markets and haul the lambs a considerable distance to the market place.

Under the pool arrangement, the buyers bid for our lambs, and we know what we are getting before we load up. The distance to this pool is also a lot shorter.

To sell locally would mean to take what the local packer will give.

—Doyle F. Goldy  
Palisades, Washington

I have pretty good luck selling my lambs here at home, mainly because I can market them without so much shrink. If I go to a central market, I always seem to get an 8- or 10-pound shrink and an uncertain market.

—Glen Swire,  
Aztec, New Mexico

HOW we market our lambs depends on a number of things. If our lambs will all grade choice and if we are unable to get within three cents of San Francisco prices at home, we ship them.

However, with transportation prices being nearly prohibitive for anything less than 250 to 300 head, we have been selling most of our lambs right at the ranch.

We have our own scales and find, after 25 years of shipping, that our average weight loss is 5 percent. That, with a trucking charge of about \$2.00 per head, makes it cost, overall, from three to four cents per pound to put our lambs through the yards at Frisco.

However, we wish to say that our dealings with commission firms have always been satisfactory. We think they do a good job. But, as stated above, the cost of getting our lambs to a central market is what is keeping ours from going there. We think it is things like this that make it hard for the stockman rather than some of the things we hear and read so much about.

## CANADIAN HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Write: THE MEADOWS, Fairmont Hot Springs, British Columbia

3 top lamb rams—\$ 75.00 each

10 lamb rams—\$400.00

All sired by Glaspell R. B. 10J

Winner at Canadian National Exhibition

## MT. HAGGIN

For over 50 years

Breeders of great sheep

### RAMS

- Hampshires
- Columbias
- Targhees

See our consignment at the  
National Ram Sale

### MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

H. E. FURGESON, D.V.M., Manager  
ANACONDA, MONTANA

When buying

a new car

INSIST ON ALL-WOOL  
UPHOLSTERY

WOOL DRESSED IS BEST DRESSED—  
FOR YOU AND YOUR AUTOMOBILE

## COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed



ANNUAL MEETING — JUNE 24-25  
FLATHEAD LAKE, MONTANA  
Ernest White, Program Chairman

SHOW AND SALE — SEPTEMBER 25-26  
CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI  
Everett Vannorsdel, Sale Committee Chairman

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah  
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

Of course, high taxes contribute much to the cost of transportation, especially in Oregon, where too many of our lawmakers stay awake nights thinking up new ways to levy taxes.

—John L. Nealon  
Central Point, Oregon

**M**OST of the time we sell to a packer buyer. We are too far from Portland (200 miles) to market through commission men; we would lose through shrinkage.

There are some auction barns here who sell on commission, but not always satisfactorily.

—Wm. Melton  
Roseburg, Oregon

**I** usually ship my lambs to a central market, because I think there is more buyer competition there.

—Stewart B. Burton  
Afton, Wyoming

**I**F managed properly, I feel that the farmers' cooperatives meet our marketing needs best. We have a retired sheepman guiding our organization. We are only three years old.

Through our directors we are kept informed as to dates of sales. We semi-grade on the farm, then bring our lambs to the stockyards by previous arrangement. Our board of directors accept the highest bid of several packing companies. The grader comes and grades

the lambs. Those that are not tops we take back home and feed some more and sell at a later date. We know what we are going to get per pound even before we deliver the lambs.

The farmer with a few head of choice lambs cannot sell to advantage, but when we—as a coop—have around 500 or 1,000 choice lambs, the big packers want them and will give the last cent the market will stand. The man with a farm flock cannot spare the time to be running around in search of a market for his lambs. Personally, I feel we have the right method of selling our lambs.

—Wiley T. Gillard  
Moses Lake, Washington

**T**HE method of marketing lambs in this area is rather unpredictable, but usually they are bought by a dealer and shipped east or to California. Some lambs have been dressed here and shipped to New York. The plant which dressed the lambs is now closed. There is very little choice in marketing lambs from this area. It looks now as if the June lambs will probably go east. Our coast markets do not seem to want to pay the price for the early lambs. Later in the season coast markets get the bulk of our lambs.

—J. R. Fletcher  
Selah, Washington

**I** have no set rule for selling lambs. Some years I ship to Portland; some years to San Francisco, and sometimes I sell to buyers that come to the ranch.

It costs 1¼ cents per pound to haul our lambs to Portland, which is about 270 miles away. The market there is getting to be a pretty good one, but is often glutted. I often ship to Portland when my lambs are just average or below.

San Francisco is about 500 miles away and the hauling charge is 2 cents per pound. It is seldom badly glutted and usually a cent above Portland. But it is a long, hot haul in July when I ship. However, if I have a large percentage of fat lambs I usually ship to San Francisco.

If the season and feed have been bad, and the lambs do not look good, I try to sell at the ranch. When I do sell at the ranch, I like to sell to buyers that are jumping into the business for the first time with an eye to getting rich at the grower's expense. They usually think they want lambs far worse than they need them.

—J. J. Morris  
Bandon, Oregon

**A**S I run only yearling ewes and do not lamb any more, I have no lambs to sell; however, when I did have lambs I preferred to sell them at the ranch



## Panama Ram Lambs on Fall Pasture at Muldoon Ranch

*Yes We Raise Them in Quantity as Well as Quality*

# PANAMA RAMS

Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc.

# SUFFOLK RAMS

New P. O. Address: Carey, Idaho



to a country or packer buyer. When selling my lambs I liked the overnight shrink and the agreed price; also the delivery date was quite flexible.

—R. N. Beals  
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

**W**E usually sell our fat lambs at the ranch to a packer buyer. We think this is best, because we know what we are getting before the lambs leave the ranch.

We are quite a distance from a central market, and because the sheep flocks are small in this area, I believe there is some saving in transportation costs when several growers' lambs are assembled for shipment on the same day.

—J. Harold Nichols  
Brockway, Oregon

**T**HERE has been a lot of discussion the past few years in regard to marketing lambs. The discussion has been whether they should be sold on a central or public market or sold at shipping point.

We try to sell our lambs where we can obtain the highest price for them. Whether it be at a central market or in the country depends upon the kind of lambs that we are trying to sell. If they are fat lambs, the central market is often better, but if they are mixed lambs (feeders and fatts), we can usually do a better job selling at shipping point.

Most packer buyers try to buy the lambs where they can buy them at the lowest cost. We try to sell where we can obtain the highest price for them.

—Chet Loveland  
Pocatello, Idaho

**M**OST of our lambs are sold to feeder buyers from the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project. They come to the ranch and contract the lambs at so much per pound, delivered in Newell, with 12-hour or two or three percent shrink.

Some lambs go to eastern buyers, but they are contracted and delivered the same as to local buyers. Also a lot of lambs are sold through local sale rings at Newell and Belle Fourche. This is all right, if you don't hit a big run; then the shrink is too much.

We are too far from a central market to make it practical to ship and sell our lambs there.

—Alvin Babb  
Newell, South Dakota

**I** have been selling my lambs through a public auction ring for the past several years. This method of selling has proved quite satisfactory, compared to other methods. There is a public auction located near enough to my summer range that lambs separated from their mothers in the morning can be

trucked, sold, and weighed the same morning.

I have chosen this method of marketing as it has proved the most satisfactory in my particular operation.

—Andrew D. Little  
Howe, Idaho

**I**F we can get a contract price that we think is close enough to the fat lamb market, we sell our lambs to the country buyer. If we don't think the price is good enough, we top out the fat lambs and sell them through a commission man. Sometimes the spread between fat and feeder lambs is too great.

—Omar Moffitt  
Bend, Oregon

**W**E have only 250 sheep and usually sell our lambs as choice feeders, weighing from 80 to 85 pounds, at the market in Billings. We sell them a truck load at a time, or from 35 to 60 head. Some of the smaller lambs we put in the hay meadows and feed some grain to them to bring them up to a good weight.

—Rudolph Wegner  
Ryegate, Montana

**I** sell my lambs at home most of the time. There is less shrink that way, and no lambs are cut out and sold at lower prices. I get the same price for all of the lambs. There is also less expense in marketing this way than in shipping the lambs to market.

—Thomas H. Vils  
Walden, Colorado

**T**HE lambs around this area are usually sold to a country or packer buyer. Swift and Company have been buying most of the lambs at our own yards. Producers Livestock Marketing also purchased some.

I purchased lambs last year and then sold them to Swift. I then fed them for Swift for so much on the gain. Lambs were very slow last year. Grain went up as soon as Sanpete County was declared a drought area. This took a portion of the profit.

The buyers purchasing lambs were hard to please. In some yards they left the fellows with their large lambs and they were hard to get rid of.

I have had better prices offered at my yards than any other way I have tried to market my lambs.

—J. Lyle Hall  
Manti, Utah

**W**E usually sell our lambs at the ranch. We have sold to a commission man a few times, but we weren't satisfied with the results.

—William Buckley  
Cokeville, Wyoming

## "Ask the man who uses Top-Quality Madsen Rams"



Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, presents silver tray award to Frank Swenson, manager of the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm who exhibited best Rambouillet fleece.

►We showed the first place Rambouillet Fleece and the Reserve Champion Fleece of all breeds at the National Wool Show in 1955.

►We also exhibited the best Rambouillet ram and ewe fleeces at the National Wool Show in 1956.

Our Champion ram and a Top Yearling ram sold into Argentina, South America at a top figure early this spring.

## Look Them Over . . .

We have 500 more TOP-QUALITY Stud and Range Rams, also 200 TOP ewes for sale at the Farm and at leading sales this year.

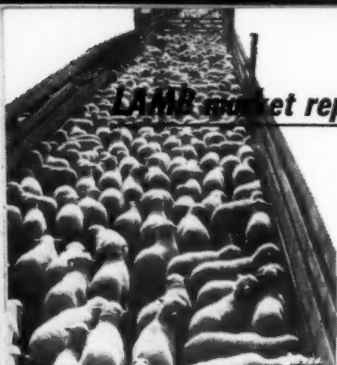
*We Welcome Your Inspection*

**JOHN K. MADSEN**  
**RAMBOUILLET FARM**

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Frank Swensen, Mgr.

Phone 175-W



## Wholesale Interest Declines; Unsteady Prices Prevail

May 27, 1957

**B**OTH lamb numbers and interest dwindled during May as prices weakened somewhat from earlier 1957 sales. Wholesalers blamed a lack of retail buyer interest for the lower carcass prices, which resulted in unsteady sales of live slaughter lambs.

A large majority of the West Coast and Arizona spring lambs have already been sold, and May's slaughter lamb receipts were slightly below April's. More old-crop lamb sales were reported in May than a month earlier.

Choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold in May from \$20 to \$25. The low price was paid at Fort Worth, where bidding dropped from \$3 to \$4 from a month ago, and the high price was reached at Omaha on a few offerings. Most top quality spring slaughter lambs sold near \$23.50. Choice and prime shorn slaughter lamb sales were primarily reported from \$21 to \$23.25.

Sales of good and choice spring slaughter lambs were reported in a May range of from \$18.75 to \$25. Most sales for this class of slaughter lamb were made near \$23. Shorn good and choice offerings were sold mostly from \$20 to \$22.75.

In New York, dressed carcass prices were fairly strong in early May, but wholesale buying interest faded as the month did. Choice and prime dressed carcasses began the month in a \$47 to \$52 price range and ended in a \$44 to \$49 range.

Good and choice dressed lamb carcasses sold from \$44 to \$52 in early May and ended the month in a \$42 to \$48 range.

Prices paid for slaughter ewes inched upwards during May to end the month at generally higher levels than at the outset. There were few sales of good and choice slaughter ewes reported. Most sales apparently were made at Chicago in a \$5 to \$8 price range. USDA market reports stated that some of the top quality ewes coming to market for slaughter were returned to small sheep flocks for additional breeding service.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes were priced all the way from \$2 to \$6.50 in May. The low price was reported at Denver and the high at Fort Worth. Most of these slaughter ewes sold near \$5, except at Ogden, where a \$1 lower average prevailed.

Very few feeder lamb sales were reported at the 12 main terminal markets throughout May. A few good and choice feeder lamb offerings were sold at mid-month in Denver at \$20. Similar offerings sold at the same market near the end of the month from \$15 to \$17. Fort Worth reported feeder lamb sales mostly at from \$16 to \$17.50, dropping to a \$15 to \$16 price range as the month ended.

The USDA's May issue of the "Livestock and Meat Situation" reports that the slaughter of sheep and lambs during the rest of 1957 will probably average below 1956. This report also predicts that lamb prices will likely be seasonally high for several weeks. Prices will probably average above a year ago this summer and for the rest of the year, according to the report.

### COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

#### TEXAS

Some 3,000 to 5,000 good and choice old-crop slaughter lambs moved from south central Texas early in May at \$20 to \$21.50. These lambs had number one and two pelts. Some good and choice spring lambs averaging around 70 pounds sold at the same time of the month to packers at \$23.

Later in the month, 2,100 good and choice slaughter lambs went at \$20, with a two percent shrink for wet

fleeces. They weighed 95 to 96 pounds and had number one pelts.

Around 3,000 blackfaced ewe lambs sold for replacements at \$21 to \$21.50, and upward of 3,000 whitefaces sold in early May at \$20.

#### MONTANA

Trading of sheep and lambs was rather quiet over most of the State during May. There was considerable inquiry for mixed whitefaced feeder lambs in Montana and Wyoming, but growers were bullish, asking up to \$20, instances above.

Around 3,000 yearling blackfaced ewes sold out of the wool at from \$22.50 to \$23 per head. In the Stanford area, 2,000 choice yearling whitefaced woolled ewes sold for fall delivery at \$24 per head. Other yearling whitefaced ewes were being offered for fall delivery at \$24 or more per head.

#### CALIFORNIA

Direct sales of California choice and prime spring slaughter lambs were made mostly from \$22 to \$23 during May.

Several thousand good and choice feeder lambs sold at \$20 to \$20.50. An occasional load of choice fleshy spring feeder lambs sold at \$21. Some mixed fat and feeder lambs sold from \$21.50 to \$21.85. One load of 123 old-crop woolled lambs sold at \$17.

#### IDAHO

Around 1,200 pool lambs weighing 102 pounds sold at \$21 with a two percent shrink. Around 7,500 head of spring lambs in the Soda Springs area sold at \$18 straight across for September delivery and other sales of smaller lots were made at \$18.50 to \$19 for fall delivery.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Three Months.....	4,496,000	4,676,000
Week Ended .....	May 18	May 19
Slaughter at Major Centers .....	237,855	208,081
Omaha Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$24.82	\$26.38
Good and Choice .....	24.00	25.40
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds .....	51.80	53.70
Choice, 45-55 pounds .....	51.40	53.70

### Federally Inspected Slaughter—April

	1957	1956
Cattle .....	1,499,000	1,545,000
Calves .....	613,000	604,000
Hogs .....	5,000,000	5,252,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,061,000	1,129,000

# LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



From the Kitchens of the American Sheep Producers Council

SHOW THE BRIDE with kitchen gadgets along with the recipes which star in the buffet luncheon, and she'll bless you for many a day to come. For the "tools-of-the-trade" and the recipes alike make cooking a daily adventure and offer a charted course to her man's heart.

The menu—a cool one, but good any time of the year—is equally enjoyable for Sunday night suppers, buffet occasions, and family meals. Always made yesterday, the Jellied Lamb Loaf—with its unusual sauce—which stars in this meal, chooses companions that require no last minute preparation—always a joy to a busy homemaker.

## MENU FOR GOOD EATING

Fruit Punch  
Jellied Lamb Loaf with  
Remoulade Sauce & Salad Greens  
Cream Cheese & Pimiento  
Open-face Sandwiches  
Creamed Potato Casserole  
Angel Cake  
Coffee

## JELLIED LAMB LOAF

Yield—2 loaves (10 servings each)

### You'll need:

1 square cut lamb shoulder (5½ to 6½ pounds)  
5 cups cold water  
1½ tablespoons salt

4 whole cloves  
4 whole black peppers  
½ teaspoon thyme  
5 sprigs celery leaves  
5 hard-cooked eggs  
⅓ cup chopped sweet pickle  
½ cup chopped ripe olives  
1½ tablespoons vinegar  
4 envelopes (4 tablespoons) unflavored gelatine

### How to make:

Simmer meat in water with salt, cloves, pepper, thyme, and celery leaves in a covered kettle about 2½ hours, or until very tender.

Remove meat from broth, and cool slightly. Strain broth through several layers of cheesecloth. Chill broth.

Cut meat into half-inch cubes, removing fat, bone and gristle. Makes about 7 cups. Arrange slices of 1 hard-cooked egg in the bottom of each of two 8½ x 4½ x 2½-inch loaf pans. Combine diced meat, 3 hard-cooked eggs diced, pickle and olives. Carefully spoon mixture over egg slices in pans.

Remove fat layer from broth; measure 1 quart. If not enough broth, add water. Blend in vinegar. Soften gelatine in 1 cup broth; dissolve over hot water; blend with remaining broth. Pour broth over mixture in loaf pans. Chill until firm. Unmold, and slice to serve. Each loaf will give 10 slices.

The chilled serving platter may be garnished with salad greens and sliced tomatoes. Serve with this interesting flavor-contrast Remoulade (pronounced

ray-moo-lahd) Sauce or with a Take-Your-Choice-of-Dressings which might include this sauce, a Horseradish-Whipped Cream combination or the famous Green Goddess dressing.

## REMOULADE SAUCE

Yield: 1¼ cups

### Combine and chill:

1 cup mayonnaise  
1 teaspoon dry mustard  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley  
1 tablespoon finely chopped anchovies  
1 clove garlic, grated  
2 teaspoons capers  
a few chopped ripe olives  
some chopped green pepper

## THE AUXILIARIES

### Meet Your First Vice President

MRS. O. T. Evans, 1519 South Walnut, Casper, Wyoming, is first vice president of the National Auxiliary and chairman of the "LAMB STICKER" Program.

Mrs. Evans has been a member of the Auxiliary for the past 18 years. She began working on the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest at its beginning in Wyoming and was State director for eight years and district director for 10 years. She also was secretary-treasurer for the Wyoming Auxiliary for several years. She is keenly interested in the promotion of the wool industry, that having been the source of the Evans' family living for more than 30 years.

She has been active in most civic organizations in Casper and is a member of the Casper Woman's Club, DAR and the Presbyterian Church.

Her hobbies are oil painting and sewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a son, a daughter and two granddaughters. Mrs. Evans' hobby of sewing fits in well with the two granddaughters.

She feels that the Auxiliary program is a promotion for wool and lamb, mainly because of the good will and favorable reaction it creates with the public.



Mrs. O. T. Evans



# WOOL BUREAU OPERATIONS



DISCUSSING PLANS for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. I went over details of the contest with Mary North, the Bureau's director of home sewing and Max F. Schmitt, Bureau president.



I VIEWED the Publicity Department "in action." Several department members shown conferring on a project in the Bureau Library are: left to right, Rita Volk, assistant librarian; Harold Dessler, director of men's wear publicity; Joanne Grant, news writer; Lorraine Spinelli, librarian and Margaret McNeilly, women's wear writer. Writing and placing of feature and news stories on all aspects of the wool industry keep them on the go.



HERE I AM in one of the busiest spots in the Bureau—the mailroom. Thousands of pieces of mail go out from here to all parts of the world under the able direction of Henry Miller, mailroom chief, (left) and William J. Siegrist, distribution supervisor. "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest brochures are shown here being packed for shipment.

As Seen by National Auxiliary President

MRS. RUDIE MICK

**D**URING my four-day visit to New York I spent many hours with members of the staff of the Wool Bureau discussing the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and other publicity and promotion activities the Wool Bureau conducts on behalf of wool. I wrote about the visit last month.

This is a picture story of my visit showing many members of the staff at work in their various departments. I am sorry that everyone wasn't available when the photographer was with me, but there is a photo of each department if not of each staff member.

Everyone was helpful and friendly, and I spent a few moments with each person discussing his or her work. Each office is decorated with samples of the colorful wool advertisements or clippings from newspapers showing the kind of work being done for wool. I saw evidence of the great response people throughout the country are making to the Bureau's booklets, educational materials and publicity stories.

Each department of the Bureau has a specific function, but each cooperates with the others so that efforts assume a coordinated whole.

It was indeed a thrilling visit, and I wish that each one of you could personally see how efficiently the Wool Bureau operates.



RUTH JACKENDOFF, director of economics and statistics, explains one of her statistical charts on wool to me. Looking on is Thelma Thompson, director of education. Miss Jackendoff conducts surveys of wool markets and wool production. Miss Thompson prepares educational materials.

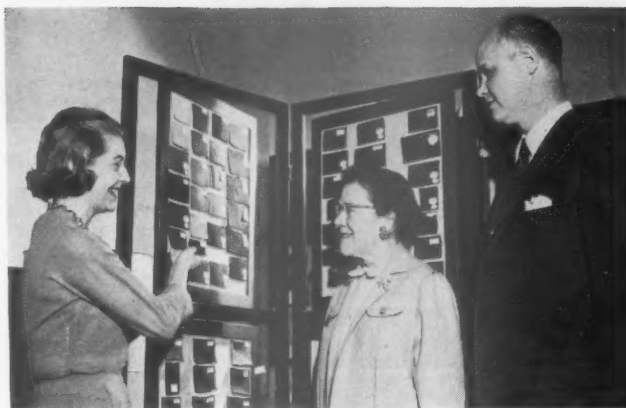
The National Wool Grower



**BEHIND THE SCENES** of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. These are the people in the Bureau who help keep our program running smoothly. They answer all our inquiries, make arrangements for mailing of prizes, and take care of a million and one details. (Left to right) Betty Jo Sciascia, who fills all requests for booklets; Mary North, director; Loretta Gross, stenotypist; Jeanne Stothers, assistant, and Carol Nieby, secretary.



**KEEPING** abreast of scientific developments is the job of Dr. Gerald Laxer, right, director of science and technology. I was shown cross-sections of wool fibers under the microscope which Dr. Laxer uses for his own wool research activities. Secretary-Treasurer, Felix J. Colangelo, pictured with us, is Mr. Schmitt's right-hand man. He answered my questions on the over-all operation of the Bureau.



**WOOL FABRICS** are displayed on a large screen with swinging sections. Shaun Banigan, production manager, and Joan Hull, women's wear retail representative, are showing me the display which is used to tell the story of wool's fashion importance to editors, teachers and retail store personnel. The Women's Wear Promotion Department supervises women's wear advertisements and stages wool promotions in retail stores throughout the country. Mr. Banigan handles production on all artwork and printed materials published by the Bureau.

#### **PROMOTING WOOL HOW THE WOOL BUREAU WORKS**

- Consumers learn about wool's virtues through the press and radio and television. Fashion, feature and news stories emanate from the Publicity Department daily.
- Retail stores are alerted to what is going on in the world of wool, and promotion materials are prepared to aid them in increasing the sale of wool apparel by the Women's Wear and Men's Wear Promotion departments.
- Young women are encouraged to improve their sewing skills and increased sales of wool yard goods are promoted by the Home Sewing Department.
- Statistical information is compiled and interpreted for mills, manufacturers, the press and the public by the Department of Economics and Statistics.
- Scientific developments are promoted and results are studied for transmission to the industry and the public by the Department of Science and Technology.
- Wool education is aided through the preparation of educational materials and publications for high school, college and technical schools by the Department of Education.



**WOOL ADVERTISING** and retail promotions are handled by these members of the Men's Wear and Women's Wear Promotion departments. They are, (left to right) James Bell, men's wear field representative; Marion Boomhower, secretary; John Beckley, men's wear field representative;

Lawrence Maloney, men's wear director; Toni Robin, women's wear director; Joan Hull, women's wear retail representative; Michele Arthur, women's wear promotion assistant; Terry Trimpfen, women's wear field representative; Dorothy Witman, secretary and Mary Favichio, secretary.

**THE ALL NEW  
HOME on the RANGE**




**SHEEP  
CAMP  
TRAILER  
NOW  
AVAILABLE**

Come In  
or Write

**TWO BED • • • NEW CHASSIS**

**Ahlander Mfg. Company**  
490 So. University Ave., Provo, Utah




**THE  
HAMPSHIRE**

**Sure I'm In Demand . . .  
I Produce More Pounds of  
Lamb Per Ewe.**

Breeder's List and Information of  
**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**

Stuart, Iowa



**QUALITY  
BREEDS  
QUALITY**

Dependable breeding has given us quality rams and ewes throughout the years. Our selling record speaks for itself.

Pictured with the top Columbia ewe at the 1956 Columbia Bred Ewe Sale in Ogden are owner R. J. Shown and Mrs. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, and William M. C. Fillmore, Utah, who bought the ewe.

See our top Columbia consignment at the 1957 National Ram Sale. . .

**R.J. "Bob" SHOWN**  
MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

## THE DEFERRED GRAZING PROGRAM

**T**HE Agricultural Conservation Program Service will administer the deferred grazing program as a part of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees, composed of farmers, will carry out provisions of the program in the same way the ASC committees now carry out provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse recently announced. As in other disaster programs, State and county disaster committees will recommend counties for deferred grazing eligibility.

The new law authorizes assistance to farmers and ranchers to reduce livestock grazing enough to permit conservation and reestablishment of native grass damaged by drought. This was recommended by President Eisenhower at the Wichita drought meeting in January. The Department of Agriculture is making provisions to obtain the funds necessary to carry out the Act.

To be eligible States must be designated as drought disaster areas by the President under provisions of the Disaster Relief Act, Public Law 875. Eligible counties within those States will be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Counties to be eligible must meet three tests: (1) be in a declared drought disaster State; (2) livestock grazing of native range land must be a substantial part of the agricultural economy of the county; and (3) deferred grazing must be determined by the Secretary as necessary for conserving native grass in that country.

States and counties designated will develop local deferred grazing practices and rates of assistance as a supplement to their regular Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing practices. This will be done in the same way they develop their Agricultural Conservation Program.

These programs are developed by the ASC State Committee, including the State Director of Agricultural Extension,

with the help and counsel of representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, the U. S. Forest Service, and other State and Federal agencies. County ACP-development groups have a similar organizational membership.

Ohmer Cook, chairman of the South Dakota State ASC committee; Ace Roundy, farmer-fieldman of the Utah ASC State office, and Lester Branson, Kansas, and Lester Young, Texas, both ACP specialists of their ASC State offices, met late in April with Paul M. Koger, administrator of the ACP Service, to develop plans for the program.

NSDA officials were also scheduled to confer with State representatives at western points.

**1957**

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

#### National Association Events

June 17-18: Midsummer meeting, NWGA Executive Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
July 10: Arizona Wool Growers' Convention, Flagstaff, Arizona.  
July 23-25: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Grand Junction, Colorado.  
August 6-8: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper, Wyoming.  
August 6-8: California Wool Growers' Convention, Stockton, California.  
September 20-21: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.  
November 7-9: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.  
November 10-12: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.  
December 4-6: Montana Wool Growers' Convention,\*  
January 6-8, 1958: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### Sales

June 24-26: American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Assn. Sale, San Angelo, Texas.  
August 2-3: Nevada Ram Sale, Ely, Nevada.  
August 6: Ram Sale Show, Yakima, Washington.  
August 7: Washington Ram Sale, Yakima, Washington.  
August 7: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.  
August 12: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.  
August 14-15: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.  
September 6-7: Utah State Suffolk Sheep Show and Sale, Nephi, Utah.  
September 14: Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.  
September 19: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.  
September 24-25: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.  
September 26: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.  
September 26: National Columbia Sheep Sale, Chillicothe, Missouri.  
October 11-12: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

#### Shows

November 1-10: Grand National L. S. Exposition, San Francisco, California.  
November 15-20: Golden Spike National L. S. Show, Ogden, Utah.  
November 29-December 4: Great Western L. S. Show, Los Angeles, California.  
January 10-18, 1958: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

\*Place to be announced later.

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
Collins' PROFITABLE SHEEP	7.50
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	5.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	.50
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	7.00
Newsom's SHEEP DISEASES	9.50
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddard & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	3.50
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	10.00

For Sale by **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



# SORE MOUTH

by C. L. DAVIS\*

**S**ORE mouth, or contagious ecthyma, is a highly contagious disease of sheep and goats.

It is common in lambs and kids but rare in animals more than a year old, although lesions have been seen on the udders of nursing ewes and goats. It is most prevalent among lambs being fattened for market but it may appear in range bands and farm flocks. Feeder lambs frequently develop the disease, usually within 7 to 10 days after arrival in the feed lots.

Sore mouth occurs in spring and summer wherever sheep are raised.

The lesions appear mostly on the lips and sometimes on the face and ears and near the eyes. Vesicles, pustules, ulcers, and scabs form. The lesions in severe cases may reach the mouth, where extensive ulceration of the cheeks, hard palate, and tongue may develop.

The disease in the ordinary outbreak runs a rather benign course, with few or no fatalities, unless complications set in. The greatest loss results from debilitation due to inability of the animals to eat for long periods and from stunting of growth at the age when normal gains should be greatest.

Uncomplicated cases heal spontaneously in about a month, usually without treatment. The scabs fall off within 3 or 4 weeks. Healing takes place without formation of scars. The dried scabs retain the virus, which is resistant to heat and cold and can survive in the soil from year to year. The disease may therefore recur annually on premises where it previously existed, unless the new crops of lambs are protected by vaccination.

When the lesions on the face become infested with maggots or secondary infection has resulted in deep ulceration, many fatalities may occur—particularly in the Southwestern States, where the screwworm larvae invade the tissues through the lesions of sore mouth.

Complications from secondary infections, chiefly by *Psorophora necrophorus*, occur in the more northerly States where the screwworm does not exist. The bacterial infections may result in necrotic lesions in the lung, liver, stomach, and intestines. Fatali-

ties may range from 10 to 50 percent of the animals so affected.

Prevention of screwworm infestations and secondary infections are of chief concern to avoid complications. Lesions should be cleansed of maggots and a fly repellent should be applied to prevent further infestation. Secondary infections can be avoided for the most part by local antiseptic treatment. Deep-seated ulcerations and secondary lesions in the lung and gastrointestinal tract are harder to treat.

The value of antibiotics and the sulfa drugs in the treatment of such cases has not been established.

A live vaccine for the prevention of sore mouth was developed in 1935. It is applied to the skin in a manner similar to the technique used in vaccinating against smallpox in man—that is, by rubbing the vaccine in scratches made in the skin. The common sites for vaccination are in places where the wool is absent, such as inside the flanks or under the tail. A successful inoculation, or "take," is indicated in susceptible animals by the formation of a local pustular lesion at the site of application. The scab that forms afterwards dries and falls off in several weeks. The immunity thus conferred lasts up to 2 years or longer. Animals that recover from natural infection and those vaccinated are considered, from a practical viewpoint, to be immune for life.

In places where contagious ecthyma occurs regularly, it is advisable to vaccinate all lambs or kids before the pasture season begins.

Some ranchers may find it more convenient to vaccinate at the time when castration, docking, and earmarkings are done.

Because exposure to infection may occur during shipping, range lambs consigned to feed lots should be vaccinated at least 10 days before shipment to allow time for immunity to develop.

Ordinarily it is advisable to vaccinate animals before the disease appears, but some beneficial results may be expected even when vaccination is done as an outbreak impends—the normal course of the disease in animals already showing symptoms is usually shortened.

Man is susceptible to the virus of contagious ecthyma. Ranchers, sheep-

herders, and others who may handle infected sheep are subject to infection, usually through abrasions on the hands. Those who treat or vaccinate lambs therefore should wear rubber gloves.

The lesions in man consist of one to several rather large vesicles, or blisters, with painful reddening and swelling of the skin. There may be a slight rise in temperature and some swelling of the lymph glands in the armpits.

\*C. L. Davis attended Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College and received the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1921. He has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1922, devoting most of his time to the study of the pathology of animal diseases. He is a charter member of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists and was elected president of the organization in 1954. He was the director of the Animal Disease Research Laboratory in Denver from 1947 until 1955, when he was transferred to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch in Washington, D. C.

## Attention National Ram Sale Consignors

**U**TAH'S Department of Agriculture on April 30, 1957, ruled, and issued a notice to the effect, that no sheep may be offered for public sale in the State of Utah except those that have been vaccinated against bluetongue not less than 30 days nor more than one year prior to the date of the sale.

The vaccine used must be produced "only by firms operating under license issued by the Animal Inspection Quarantine Division, Agriculture Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by the Utah Board of Agriculture"; and should be administered only by accredited veterinarians.

The Utah ruling requires that consignors present, on arrival at the Coliseum in Ogden, Utah, to a representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture, an official health certificate including vaccination, issued by an accredited veterinarian.

Sheep should be vaccinated for bluetongue prior to the breeding season. When ewes 4 to 9 weeks pregnant are vaccinated, the offspring may be affected.

**When Buying a New Car,  
Insist on All-Wool Upholstery**

## Sharp Drop Noted in Use Of Wool in Passenger Cars

WOOL used in passenger cars decreased from 33,215,962 pounds in 1950 to 1,378,092 in 1955, or from 10 percent of the total poundage used to less than one percent.

This fact was revealed in a survey of five major automobile manufacturers conducted by the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

"Perhaps the most important contrast between 1950 and 1955 is the virtual exclusion of wool in 1955 for upholstery and sidewalls," the AMS report said. "Fifty-one percent of the upholstery poundage was wool in 1950; in 1955, one percent was wool. Similarly, 42 percent of the sidewall poundage in 1950 was wool; in 1955, one percent was wool."

Manufacturers, the recent released report of the survey said, felt that wool would not improve its current position for visible interior trims, but that some wool will continue to be used—primarily in blends for upholstery in high-priced cars.

Cotton's relative position has declined from 62 percent of total poundage in 1950 to 55 percent in 1955. However, in non-waste cotton—mostly lint cotton—there has been a gain from 36 percent in 1950 to 43 percent in 1955. In poundage, a total of 210,623,188 pounds of cotton—including lint cotton and waste cotton—was used in passenger cars during 1955 compared with 197,288,556 pounds in 1950. This rise, the survey states, is due primarily to the increased number of automobiles produced.

Percentagewise, the use of cotton increased for upholstery and sidewall, and decreased for headlining, seat padding and to a slight degree for convertible tops and foundation sheeting, the cloth between upholstery and seat padding.

Cotton-backed vinyl, the primary material used in 1955 for both upholstery and sidewalls, was a minor factor in 1950, the report noted. Because of the substantially increased use of vinyl with cotton backing, the cotton poundage consumed for both upholstery and sidewalls has substantially increased—a relative increase of 145 percent for upholstery and of 32 percent for sidewalls.

Cotton usage for visible interior trim is expected to remain the same or to increase slightly in the immediate future.

For upholstery, even if nylon blends replace to some extent cotton-backed vinyls, cotton is likely to be a principal filler in the nylon blends. In blends with other synthetics, cotton probably will be used extensively as backing.

The use of foam rubber in seat padding has increased since 1950 at the expense of cotton. A 29-percent relative increase in foam rubber is noted in the report along with a 14-percent relative decline in cotton.

A free copy of the report, "Fabrics and Fibers for Passenger Cars: Automobile Manufacturers' Views 1955 Compared with 1950," Marketing Research No. 152, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

IN a recent issue of AUTOMOTIVE NEWS a new car dealer writes that so far as seat covers and interior decoration go, the downgrading of quality has reached a deplorable point. His letter said in part:

I am ashamed of the '55 and later models that have anywhere from 20,000 miles on up and the interior trim looks like it may have been dragged behind for at least half the miles.

The upholstery in the cars today may be fancier and have the "metallic buildup story" but brother, watch out! If the manufacturer cannot sell with the new car a good durable longwearing upholstery, why not send the new cars out without the seats upholstered and let us install good seat covers?

To sum this all up, to hell with the horsepower. Let's get the factories to spend some money to economize engines and some on real hardwearing durable upholstery, and you might mention spring sag if you're going to mention anything.

## A SMASH HIT! Meat Board Cooking School



THE standing-room-only sign received plenty of use during the four-day "Rhapsody of Recipes Cooking School" in Salt Lake City from May 21 to 24.

The annual school is presented by the National Live Stock and Meat Board of Chicago, and is brought to Salt Lake City under the sponsorship of the Newspaper Agency Corporation.

Starring in the four-day culinary hit were Meat Board Home Economists Florence Gattshall and Alice Watters. Both women gave excellent presentations highlighting the nutritious value of all red meats—beef, lamb, veal and pork—plus helpful information on their preparation.

Lamb was well represented by the Leg of Lamb, Broiled Lamb Chops, Indian Curry and Lamb Thrifties.

# Around the Range Country



AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENTS ABOUT RANGE PASTURE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1957.

## PASTURES

With moisture generally adequate, pastures and ranges have made exceptionally good growth in the Pacific coastal region. In Arizona, much-needed rains were received in Mohave County, and most pastures are improving, except in the dry southeastern portion. Range growth has been slow in New Mexico but limited grazing areas are now available and supplemental feeding of livestock has been somewhat reduced. In Texas, ranges and pastures are making excellent growth, except in the trans-Pecos region where rainfall has been too light.

Excellent growth is also reported in Oklahoma and in central and eastern Kansas, and ranges are improving to the Northern Border areas. Grazing lands are in good to excellent condition in the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region. Pastures are furnishing about 80 percent of the forage requirements for livestock in Iowa, which is about normal for the season, and over 80 percent are being secured from Ohio pastures, compared with the normal of 60 percent for this time of the year. In most of the eastern half of the country, grasses have made good to excellent growth. The lack of adequate moisture, however, is causing some pasture deterioration in parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and rain would be helpful in southern Louisiana.

## ARIZONA

Temperatures below normal throughout week. Scattered showers in northern half, including nearly 1/2 inch in parts of Mohave County on 14th. Ranges in Mohave County received much-needed rain. Higher altitude ranges improving, but more moisture still needed in southeast.

## CALIFORNIA

Moderate to heavy precipitation over California, except none in southeast deserts. Temperatures much below normal in interior, near normal along coast. Unusually heavy and persistent

rains for May in California caused minor flooding in Russian River and Kaweah River. Several hail occurrences. Rains beneficial generally for all crops, pastures and ranges over State. Cool weather slowed most vegetative growth. Rain damage to some cut hay. Corn and milo coming up well. Grasshopper hatch increasing. In Imperial County, cloudy and cool; some wind damage to alfalfa and melons.

Tulelake, Siskiyou County  
May 20, 1957

We haven't started to shear here yet. Moisture is above normal, and feed is excellent. We move onto the summer range about the 10th of June. Feed there should be very good.

There were some losses this spring from coyotes.

—John J. Singleton

## COLORADO

Temperatures averaged below normal in southeast, much below elsewhere. Precipitation throughout the week totaled much above normal, giving near-record totals for May in some areas. Storm of 15th deposited up to 10 inches of snow in mountains, extending into plains and turning to heavy rain in east and southeast. As a result of low temperatures, heavy snow accumulations remained in mountains, 5 1/2 feet at Wolf Creek Pass at end of week. No serious crop damage reported from freezing, but all crops progressing slowly.

La Jara, Conejos County  
May 12, 1957

Weather and feed conditions have been about twice as good since the first of May as they were a year ago. Spring range feed is very good.

Our sheep go on the summer range the 16th of June, with prospects for feed there very good also.

We have saved about a 90 percent lamb crop.

The contract rate for shearing, without board, is 34 cents per head. This labor includes about everything.

—J. P. Valdez & Sons

Walden, Jackson County  
May 14, 1957

Wool has been selling here at from 55 to 60 cents per pound. I sold mine for 58 cents straight. The contract rate for shearing is 41 cents per head. This rate includes shearing, sacking and board.

The last price paid here for fine-wooled yearling ewes was \$30 per head.

We have had moisture and better feed than a year ago. The entire country looks better here than it has for years. We move onto the summer range on May 31. Feed there should be very good.

I will start to lamb on May 20.

—Thomas H. Vils

## IDAHO

Unusually wet week, with rain every day in many areas. Some farmland under water along eastern streams, and heavy rains over past weekend swelled streams in all sections. Marked cooling accompanied widespread heavy rains late Saturday and Sunday. Little field-work throughout week, with much planting still to be done in north-central and east. Dryland farms greatly benefited by rains, and winter wheat, alfalfa and early row crops in good to excellent condition. Ranges and pastures exceptionally good in nearly all areas.

Eden, Jerome County  
May 10, 1957

We did not have as many twins this year and the number of lambs saved is about 10 percent below last year.

Some contracting of wool has been done in a price range of 50 to 57 cents, mostly 54 cents. The contract rate for shearing is 56 cents per head, with everything included.

We have had quite a few good rains and the grass is still good on the desert. We have had better growing weather this spring than last.

—Ernest Lombard



**Howe, Butte County**  
May 11, 1957

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold here recently at \$27.50 per head for fall delivery.

The most recent sales of Idaho wools have been made from 57 cents to 62 cents. Most wools in this immediate area sold earlier at prices ranging from 50 to 55 cents.

The contract rate for shearing is 40 to 42 cents here. This labor includes shearing and bagging the wool.

Feed on the spring range is in excellent condition. Our sheep go on the summer range on June 25.

We have had some serious losses from predators this spring.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is below last year's figure.

—Andrew D. Little

**New Plymouth, Payette County**  
May 10, 1957

We've had the best spring in years, with wet and warm weather. Spring range feed is very good. We go on the summer range about June 1. It's too early to tell how the feed will be there.

One clip of 7000 fleeces was recently sold at 62 cents. About 2500 fleeces were fine and the balance half blood and three-eighths. Another sale was made at 57½ cents. This was a clip of

10,000 fleeces, running from half blood to three-eighths.

The contract rate for shearing was 60 cents per head this year. It covered all labor. Shearers got 35 cents with board.

Our lamb crop is about the same size as last year.

—Walter E. Little

**Pocatello, Bannock County**  
May 15, 1957

Feed on the desert and lower ranges is very good, while higher range feed has been slower in growing. We have had plenty of moisture in this area during the past month.

Our sheep move onto the summer range between June 15 and July 1. Due to the moisture we have had the past month, feed will be very good if it doesn't freeze.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about the same as a year ago.

Lamb contracts have been made here in the following ranges: 22 to 24 cents per pound for fats; \$17.50 to \$18.50 per hundred (plus commission) for feeders; 19 to 20 cents per pound for fine-wooled ewe lambs; 20 to 22 cents per pound for whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs; and 18 to 20 cents per pound for mixed lots.

Recent sales of whitefaced crossbred

yearling ewes have been made at \$24 to \$27.50 per head, for fall delivery. Some Montana fine-wooled yearling ewes have brought \$22 to \$23 per head.

The contract rate for shearing has been from 43 to 50 cents per head. This rate puts the wool in the bag.

Half blood and three-eighths blood wools have sold here from 55 to 61 cents per grease pound, with some fine wools selling higher. Approximately three quarters of the Idaho wools have been sold, but many of the better clips are unsold.

—Chester Loveland

**MONTANA**

Temperature near seasonal averages. Widely scattered showers until cloudy and cold over weekend; moderate to heavy rain in all sections last 36 hours, except light along Canadian Border east of Divide. Adequate to abundant soil moisture in south-central, west, and southeast. Soils dry in north-central, central and east. About 90 percent of spring wheat, 85 percent of barley and oats, and virtually all sugar beets seeded. Plant growth about average. Some grasshopper damage in northeast; some cutworm damage in north-central, central and southeast. Stockwater short in some central and eastern areas.



# NEW! Temple Tags

The *Colored* Plastic Ear Tags  
For SHEEP and GOATS

They tell you . . .

- AGE by using a different color each year.
- OWNER—your name or initial on every tag.
- PEDIGREE tags numbered consecutively.
- SEX by which ear it is in.

**SAVES BRANDING — SAVES MOUTHING**

*Use Temple Color Tags In Place Of Old-Fashioned Ear Marks*

WRITE TO:

**TEMPLE TAG CO.**

**Temple, Texas**

**Livingston, Park County**  
May 11, 1957

I have a farm flock of about 250 head, all under fence. They are kept on the farm the year round. Feed conditions seem to be as good as last year.

Our lambing percentage is slightly lower this year. We had a long stretch of cold weather during lambing, which was hard on the flock and lowered their resistance. We have had quite a few losses from various causes.

Our local wool pool has been sold for 56½ cents. There will be about 8500 fleeces of mixed grades in the pool. The wool will be delivered the first part of July.

—Robert L. Weber

**Ryegate, Golden Valley County**  
May 14, 1957

The weather has been nice here, and feed is better than a year ago. Prospects for summer feed are good, unless we have grasshoppers again.

We had better weather for lambing this year and ewes were in better condition, thus the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about 5 percent higher than it was last year.

Feeder lambs have been contracted here at 16½ to 18 cents; fine-wooled ewe lambs mostly at 19 cents, with a few reaching 20 cents, and mixed lots of lambs at 17 to 18 cents.

Most of the wool in this area was sold in March and early April for around 53 to 55 cents. Shearers received 40 to 41 cents per head with board.

—Rudolph Wegner

**NEVADA**

Temperatures averaged much below seasonal over State. Precipitation much above normal in north and central, very light in south.

**NEW MEXICO**

Variable temperatures; weekly means ranged from near normal in southeast to normal in northwest. Scattered showers at middle of period and again at close. Precipitation light, except along northern border where moderate. Range growth slow, but limited grazing in some areas. Feed requirements somewhat reduced, but considerable feeding continues. Livestock generally in good condition.

**Aztec, San Juan County**  
May 13, 1957

I sold my wool for 63 cents per pound at a sale at Albuquerque. The wool grades half blood to fine, but I don't know the shrinkage. Top price at the sale was 68 cents for fine wool. We paid shearers 30 cents per head. This covered tying and sacking also.

Feed is still short, but we have had

lots of moisture, so it should be good soon. We go on the summer range June 20. It looks as if the feed will be good there.

Our sheep do not lamb until May 20.

—Glen Swire

**Tinnie, Lincoln County**  
April 28, 1957

All the wool in this area has been sold from 50 to 70 cents a pound. Shearers received 30 cents per head, and they tied and sacked the wool.

We had a good lambing here. Ewes were in good shape, and the weather was good. We have a better percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes than we did a year ago.

—Leo Pacheco

**OREGON**

Showers produced widely varying totals east of Cascades, with heaviest along extreme eastern border. In west moderate showers less variable. Good growing weather entire State during week. Soil moisture storage exceptionally good. Vegetation generally on or ahead of schedule. In Umpqua Valley, haying delayed by showers now getting under way; good lamb crop going well. In Wallowa Valley, drier weather needed to complete planting spring wheat, that planted emerging in the fine stands; finishing up sheep shearing.

**Bandon, Coos County**  
May 14, 1957

There have been about 10 percent more lambs saved this year than last.

Range moisture and feed is far ahead of last year and well above the average. Prospects for summer feed are the best they have been here for several years. We have year-round range in Coos County.

The contract rate for shearing is 40 cents per head, with one meal per day.

About May 1, there was a buyer trying to contract wool at 60 cents here, but I didn't hear of any contracts.

—J. J. Morris

**Bend, Deschutes County**  
May 16, 1957

We had some losses this spring from coyotes.

Our feed here is a lot better than it was a year ago. Feed seems to have a lot more strength and value to it. We move our sheep onto the summer range on June 1.

Shearers received 35 cents per head with board and 40 cents per head without board.

—Moffitt & Shumway

**Brockway, Douglas County**  
May 16, 1957

Most 12 months' wool has been contracted in this area recently at 65 cents

**IN WYOMING**

**Two Outbreaks of Scabies Noted**

WYOMING has experienced two outbreaks of psoroptic scabies since the first of the year. Sheep scabies has not been observed in the State for many years.

In January, Wyoming officials received word from Nebraska officials of scabies in a Nebraska flock from which sheep had been recently sold into Wyoming. It was found that the movement had been made in violation of State regulations. The Wyoming flock concerned was immediately inspected and found to be infected. It was quarantined and held for two supervised dippings in BHC. The purchaser who was responsible for moving the sheep into Wyoming was tried and found guilty and received a fine and suspended jail sentence.

The prompt notification by the Nebraska officials and prompt action by the Wyoming officials were responsible for bringing this outbreak quickly under control.

Early in March, a Wyoming veterinary inspector diagnosed scabies in

a Carbon County flock of sheep. The infection was traced to the purchase of rams from another Wyoming breeder in the same county. Scabies was also disclosed in this flock. There were over 3,000 head in the two infected flocks. An Animal Disease Eradication veterinary inspector from Illinois and one from Kansas were detailed to Wyoming to assist in the inspection of all sheep in the general area and to supervise the dipping of infected and exposed flocks. It was learned that one of the infected flocks had been confined in a railroad stockyard for tagging. The yard was cleaned and disinfected under supervision. After thorough inspection of all sheep in the area, including approximately 100 flocks of more than 42,000 sheep, no additional infection was disclosed. Efforts to trace the source of infection have been unsuccessful. Indications are that it was brought about by illegal importations from a neighboring State. These investigations are being continued.

—Animal Disease Eradication Branch

per pound, while shorter wool from fall shorn sheep has brought 62 cents.

### TOP-QUALITY SUFFOLK RAMS

Our yearling was top ram at the 1957 Spanish Fork Livestock Show. He will be our stud offering at the National. Inspect him and our pen.

**Myrthen N. Moon & Sons**  
Springville, Utah



### The Grand Champion Ram of the Sanpete Rambouillet Show

Again this year, we showed the Grand Champion ram, the top pen of three, and the top yearling ram at the Sanpete Rambouillet Show in Ephraim, Utah. This year's top ram is pictured above.

### Top-Selling Rambouillets at the California Ram Sale

We sold the high-selling Rambouillet stud and the top pen of Rambouillet rams at the recent California Ram Sale.

- ★ See our quality consignment at the San Angelo Rambouillet Sale on June 26.
- ★ We will also again have a top offering at the National Ram Sale on August 14.

**NIELSON  
SHEEP COMPANY**

EPHRAIM, UTAH

PHONE ATwater 3-4377

We have a 10 percent larger lamb crop this year than last.

Range conditions are excellent—much better than average. Our sheep are kept in fenced pastures the year around.

—J. Harold Nichols

**Central Point, Jackson County**  
May 11, 1957

There are practically no large flocks that use mountain range left in this county. High costs, lack of herders, etc., have practically eliminated all but small farm flocks of from 25 to 200 head.

We've had an average spring here, a little drier than last year which was above average.

We had a better lambing this year than last; 150 percent as compared with 140 percent a year ago. There have been some sales of yearling ewes through auction yards at prices varying from \$10 to \$20.

From 60 to 62 cents per pound has been paid for wool in this area recently. The contract rate for shearing this year was 40 cents per head; if the wool was sacked and tied, 50 cents was paid.

—John L. Nealon

**Roseburg, Douglas County**  
May 12, 1957

We sold our wool on May 10 for 65½ cents, grease basis, with sacks furnished. Other sales in this section have been made in a price range of 60 to 65 cents.

Due to stormy and freezing weather during lambing, we have had some quite serious losses. The percentage of lambs saved, however, is about the same as last year.

—Melton Bros.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Cloudy, wet, and cold. Persistent rains stopped fieldwork, but greatly improved prospects. Topsoil and subsoil moisture greatly improved. Pastures improving.

**Belle Fourche, Butte County**  
May 15, 1957

Weather and feed conditions have been excellent since May 1. Our grass was late in starting this year because of cold weather, but now conditions are as good or better than in past years. We just had our first general rain here. It was quite light and only left .80 inches in three days.

We move our sheep onto the summer range in late March or April. Prospects for feed are good, but we need more moisture.

I have heard that some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are available at \$23.50 to \$25 per head, out of the

wool. I have all yearling ewes and do not lamb anymore.

Early shorn wool here brought mostly 58 to 66 cents in the grease. I've heard of some selling at \$1.50, clean basis. Some June wool has already been contracted from 55 to 65 cents in the grease.

—R. N. Beals

**Newell, Butte County**  
May 15, 1957

The contract rate for shearing here is 35 cents per head without board. This rate includes all labor but branding. With board, shearers receive 33 cents per head.

About 8,000 fleeces have sold here recently at from 55 to 65 cents per pound net to the grower. These have been from three-eighths to one-half blood wools.

It has been very dry here, and feed is short—about the same conditions as have prevailed for the past three or four years. The growth of new grass is very slow.

Our sheep go on the summer range from April 20 to May 1. Prospects for feed there are not good.

—Alvin Babb

### TEXAS

Warm, sunny weekend on 19th and 20th was a welcome relief from another week of showers and thunderstorms. All but trans-Pecos had runoff rains again this week. Temperatures near normal. Fieldwork dropped further behind schedule. High Plains wheat very promising as additional rain fell. However excessive moisture hurting wheat in north-central and northeast. Oats baled in central and southeast, but too mature for high quality hay. Range and pasture feed excellent growth, and cattle in good condition. Only exception is trans-Pecos where supplemental feeding continues.

**Ozona, Crockett County**  
May 17, 1957

Except for the extreme western end of the State, we have been getting very good rains for several weeks. There have been floods to the east of San Angelo and very high water right here. The outlook is definitely brighter.

—T. A. Kincaid, Jr.

### UTAH

Temperatures averaged much below seasonal and precipitation above normal. Cloudy, rainy weather interfered with pollinization in some fruit areas and delayed late spring planting and other fieldwork. Moisture conditions on all rangelands good, but feed growth slow because of cool temperatures. To-



date crop damage, due to freezing temperatures, light.

**Cedar City, Iron County**  
May 11, 1957

Feed and weather conditions are good here and the summer range forage outlook is promising.

I have heard of one wool sale here at 56 cents.

—Dr. A. L. Graff

**Kanosh, Millard County**  
May 11, 1957

The feed situation is better than the last few years. The high range is late, but moisture is good and feed has a good start. We usually move our flocks to the summer range between June 11th and 25th. Can't tell yet what the feed will be there, but it should be good.

Our sheep are just starting to lamb.

—Olaf George

**Manti, Sanpete County**  
May 14, 1957

We have had more moisture this year than last. Feed is still short, and we need some warm weather to help us out.

Our sheep go on the summer range on the first of June. Prospects for feed there are good if it warms up.

We lost a few lambs because of the cold, wet weather. The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes will be better than last year, however, unless it remains cold and wet.

Yearling ewes have sold here recently at \$21 and \$22 for both fine-wooled ewes and whitefaced crossbreds.

Most wool here has been consigned with a 50-cent-per-pound advance. Some wool has sold outright at prices ranging from 56½ cents to 68¼ cents. Shearing costs 42 cents a head, with small flock owners paying 45 cents a head.

—J. Lyle Hall

#### WASHINGTON

Warm, rather dry in west; showers and thunderstorms throughout week in east. Hail and heavy rain damaged some crops in local areas of Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman counties. All crops over State in good condition. Farmwork delayed by rain in extreme east. Cutting alfalfa beginning in early areas. Growth of small grains rather rank. Early barley beginning to head. Cutting of grass for silage.

**Moses Lake, Grant County**  
May 18, 1957

I am a member of the Columbia Basin Wool Growers Association. We pool our wool as an association. This year, because of the strong market, we called for bids at a special meeting. We sold

for 51¾ cents per pound, straight, in the bags. I see that the price has advanced quite sharply since we sold. I am glad to see other growers getting a break.

Sheep here will be moved to range about June 1. Feed on the spring range is very good.

We had a more favorable lambing season this year.

Some whitefaced yearling ewes sold here recently at \$23 per head.

The contract rate for shearing is 50 cents per head. This price includes dinner for the shearers.

—Wiley T. Gillard

**Palisades, Douglas County**  
May 13, 1957

We had about 150 percent lamb crop this year, compared to 140 last year. I sold my wool clip at 51¾ cents. The tags brought 23 cents, and the black wool, 36 cents. The contract rate for shearing was between 40 and 50 cents.

—Doyle F. Goldy

**Selah, Yakima County**  
May 14, 1957

Whitefaced yearling ewes (both fine-wooled and crossbred) have sold here at \$25 per head out of the wool.

The contract rate for shearing is 46½ cents per head. This rate covers tying and sacking the wool.

A recent sale of 11,344 grease pounds of wool was made at \$1.40 per clean pound. This wool had a shrink of 53 percent. This made the average grease price \$.6399. About 80 percent of the wool was average good French and one-half blood.

Conditions are very good here. I believe ranges are the best I have ever seen. Sheep go on the summer range on June 16. Feed there should be good.

Our lamb crop is about 130 percent, the same as a year ago.

—J. R. Fletcher

**Waitsburg, Walla Walla County**  
May 14, 1957

May has been colder and wetter than usual and feed conditions have been about average. On the spring range feed is very good and it is going to stay good, due to heavy rains. Prospects for feed on the summer range are excellent.

We had a few stiff lambs, but no losses otherwise. The lamb crop is about the same size as last year.

About 50,000 pounds of wool, with a 60 percent shrink, have been sold recently at 56 cents. For 20,000 pounds of wool shrinking around 64 percent, 52 cents was paid. Shearing has been done at 45 cents. This rate puts the wool in the bag.

—Morris Ganguest

**Wapato, Yakima County**  
May 17, 1957

We run our few head of sheep on irrigated pasture. There has been lots of rain here lately, and feed is good.

We have three ewes, and we got four lambs. We sold our little bit of wool at 55 cents a pound.

—C. W. Fitzimonds

#### WYOMING

Heavy precipitation over most areas mostly in form of rain, although moderate to heavy snow fell in south Wednesday and Thursday. Precipitation nearly every day. This moisture along with heavy amounts in April and early May greatly improved water supply outlook this year. Moisture beneficial for grass and wheat, but delayed farmwork.

**Afton, Lincoln County**  
May 10, 1957

While I do not send my sheep to the range, it looks as if the grass there is growing well and the feed should be good. July 1 is the date for sheep to go on the summer range. Prospects for feed there are good.

The number of lambs saved is about the same or a little better than a year ago. I haven't heard of any contracting yet.

The contract rate for shearing is 45 cents.

—Stewart B. Burton

**Cokeville, Lincoln County**  
May 20, 1957

We have had more rain this spring than for the past three springs. Range conditions are good here—very much better than a year ago. We move onto the summer range near the first of June. Feed there should also be good.

There weren't as many twin lambs in our herd this year, and we had a few more dry ewes.

Contract for shearing, with board, is 42 cents per head.

—William Buckley

**Kemmerer, Lincoln County**  
May 14, 1957

Conditions are more favorable than a year ago. We have had more moisture and the feed is better. The spring range is good, but we'll have to look for poison weed later on. Our flocks go on the summer range the forepart of July. It now looks as if the range should have good forage.

I have a better lamb crop than last year. So far as I know, none of the lambs in this section have been contracted yet.

There have not been any recent transactions in wool. I pay my shearers 40 cents per head with board.

—Leonard Buck

## California Feeding Test Results

### Sell All Your Lambs for Slaughter

THE role of aureomycin and pelleted feed in cutting death losses and producing more fat lambs of a higher grade has been spotlighted in feeding trials on California's northern coast. University of California researchers say that the trials show a large percentage of north coast lambs, if properly fed, could go directly to slaughter rather than being marketed as feeder lambs when native feed runs out in June and early July.

For the trial three groups of 200 lambs each were treated as follows: Group A received pasture plus alfalfa-barley-molasses pellets plus aureomycin; group B received pellets and pasture but no aureomycin; group C was allowed pasture only. Groups A and B were creep-fed their supplemental ration from birth to weaning.

Aureomycin proved to be a lifesaver; only 1½ percent of group A lambs died from enterotoxemia, while 4 percent of group B and 10 percent of group C died from the disease. Average daily gains of the three groups were as follows: group A, .57 pounds; group B, .47 pounds; group C, .42 pounds.



You know those rare days when everything checks? Air smells good. Food tastes terrific. Even the old face looks good in the mirror. Today can be that kind of day. Just do two things. Call your doctor for a thorough medical checkup for cancer. Then write out a check—a nice fat one—to the American Cancer Society, and send it to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

**AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY**

The percentage of fat lambs sorted from the three groups ran this way: group A, 46.5 percent; group B, 44 percent; group C, 26.5 percent. Carcass grades of the fat lambs ran 80.56 percent choice for group A, 64.77 percent choice for group B, and 32.07 percent choice for group C.

The all-important question of whether the special feed supplement pays off in dollars can be answered in at least two ways. Using one method, based on net

#### CCC STOCKPILE AS OF May 23, 1957

Inventory as of April 18, 1957*	48,901,000
Sales Under Competitive Bid Program	
May 9	2,404,000
16	991,000
23	604,000
Total	3,999,000
Sales at Schedule Prices	
May 2	7,882,000
9	2,243,000
16	426,000
23	23,000
Total	10,574,000
Less Sales to May 23	14,573,000
	34,328,000
Selected to Apply Against First Turkey Barter Deal	3,027,000
Selected to Apply Against Second Turkey Trade	7,614,000
	10,641,000
	23,687,000

\*The full April quota, 6¼ million pounds was sold by that date.

income on a live weight basis, after feed costs are deducted, the pay-off on the three groups came out thus: group A, \$2,685.31; group B, \$2,440.32; group C, \$2,617.90.

However, according to University of California release, the second method, based on carcass weights and carcass returns according to grades, more accurately reflects the value of the lambs as a quality product for the consumer. Using this method, group A brought \$99.29 more net income than group C, but group B brought \$153.76 less than group C.

### High Protein Foods Hold Top Spot in U.S. Diet

EVERY once in awhile you may hear a statement that meat consumption in South America and Australia is up around 200 pounds per person—and that it's only 164 pounds in the United States. The inference is that we ought to be able to step up American meat consumption.

But these references overlook the big poultry industry in the United States that these other countries don't have, Iowa State College economists point out. Actually, they say, our consumption of high protein foods is quite large. If, in addition to red meats, we include chicken, turkey, fish and eggs, our total adds up to 248½ pounds per person a year. And, if we include milk (figured on a dry-weight basis), we can add another 130 to 135 pounds. Last year, our total stacked up to average 380 pounds of high-protein animal foods per person, according to the Iowa economists.

### Advertisers in this issue are:

<b>COMMERCIAL</b>	Mt. Haggin Livestock Company .....	25
<b>Camp Wagons</b>	R. J. Shown .....	32
Ahlander Manufacturing Company .....	<b>Hampshires</b>	
	American Hampshire Sheep Association .....	32
<b>Dogs</b>	Mt. Haggin Livestock Company .....	25
Friskies .....	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Peterson's Stock Farm .....	Breeders' Directory .....	3rd Cover
<b>Equipment and Supplies</b>	<b>Panamas</b>	
Pendleton Woolen Mills .....	Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc. ....	26
Temple Tag Company .....	<b>Rambouillet</b>	
<b>Feeds</b>	Wynn S. Hansen .....	5
Rex Wheat Germ Oil .....	John K. Madsen, Rambouillet Farm .....	27
<b>Marketing Agencies</b>	Nielson Sheep Company .....	37
Armour and Company .....	<b>Sales</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	National Ram Sale .....	4th Cover
Sheepmen's Books .....	San Angelo Rambouillet Sale .....	18
<b>Remedies</b>	<b>Suffolks</b>	
Texas Phenothiazine Company .....	American Suffolk Sheep Society .....	2
<b>SHEEP</b>	M. W. Becker .....	2
<b>Columbias</b>	Fred M. Laidlaw, Inc. ....	26
Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America .....	Myrthen N. Moon and Sons .....	37
Wynn S. Hansen .....	<b>Targhees</b>	
The Meadows .....	Mt. Haggin Livestock Company .....	25

# Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

## COLUMBIAS

BARTON, ALDEN K.  
Manti, Utah  
BRADFORD, MARK  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
HOWEY, VERN  
Center, Colorado  
LIND & SONS, ELMER  
Vernal, Utah  
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.  
Gillette, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
THOMAS, PETE  
Malad, Idaho

## CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

## DEBOUILLET

PRICE, FOSTER S.  
P. O. Box 747  
Sterling City, Texas

## HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS  
Amity, Oregon  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY  
Hampshires  
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho  
TEDMON LIVESTOCK  
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

## PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1  
RICKS BROS.  
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
JENSEN, HAROLD & SON  
Ephraim, Utah  
KELSTROM RANCH  
Freda, North Dakota  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET  
Farm, Inc.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana

## ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.  
Rte. 1, Box 12  
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

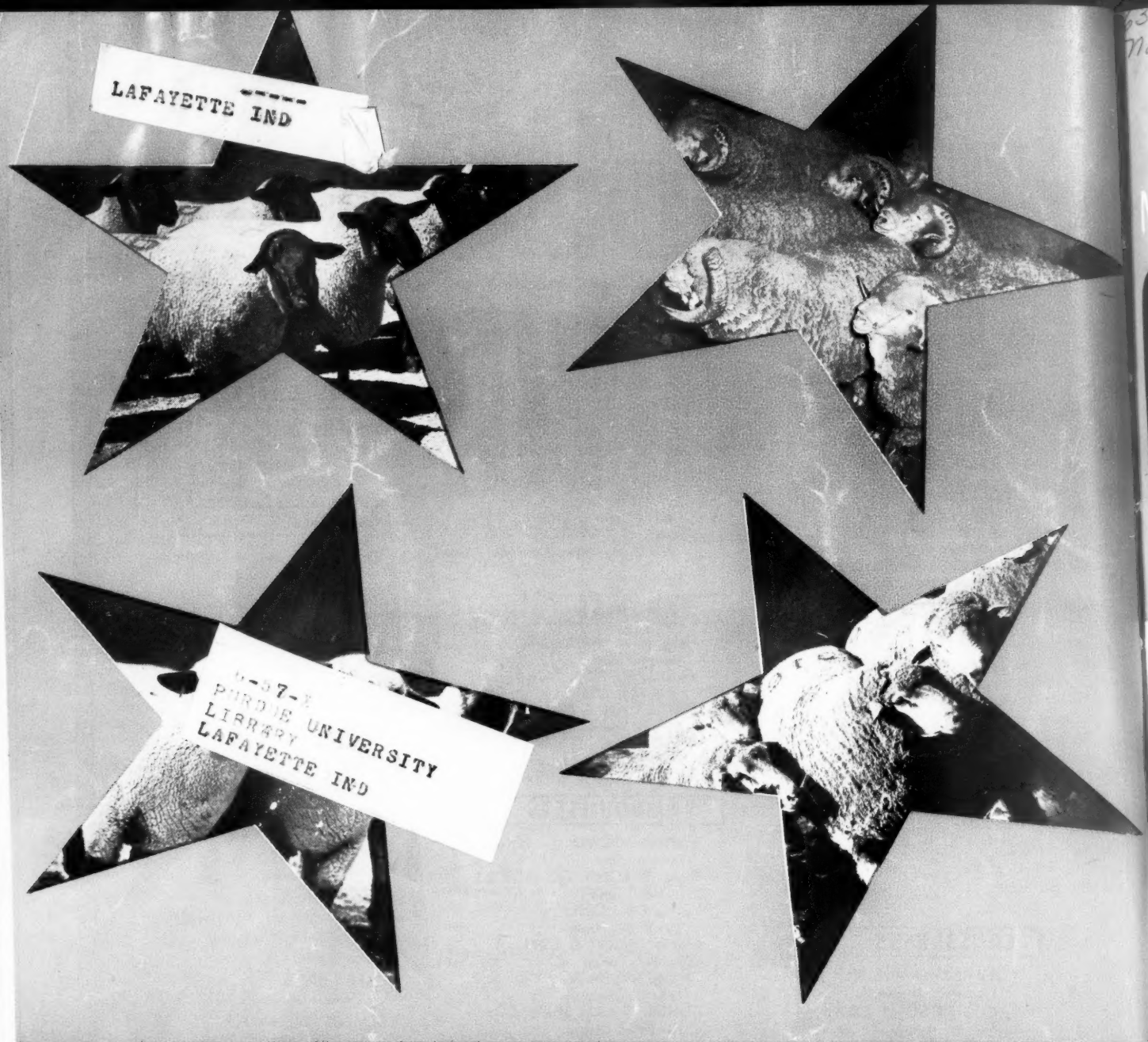
## SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
COGHILL, LOUIS W.  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
FOX, FLOYD T.  
Silverton, Oregon  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
HINTON, T. R.  
Keller, Texas  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.  
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.  
MOON, MYRTHEN N.  
Springville, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
Dixon, California  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana





★ STAR PERFORMERS ARE HEADED FOR ★  
 ★ the 42nd NATIONAL RAM SALE ★

★ *Plan now to attend*  
 ★ *Plan now for profits*

★ August 14-15, 1957 — Coliseum, Ogden, Utah ★

★ Sale under management of the National Wool Growers Association ★

414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

